

## COMMONS ADJOURN TO SOLVE DEADLOCK AT SPEAKER'S WISH

Mr. Asquith and Bonar Law for Rival British Parties Grant Request for Delay, Hoping to End Disorder

## BLOW ATONED FOR

Winston Churchill Accepts Unreservedly Apology of Unionist Member Who Hit Him in the Face With Book

**LONDON**—The House of Commons met again today following the scenes of disorder on Wednesday.

Immediately after the questions Ronald MacNeil apologized to Winston Churchill for throwing the standing orders at him. Mr. Churchill accepted the apology unreservedly.

The speaker then proposed that the House should adjourn in order that he might submit proposals for meeting the present difficulty to Mr. Asquith and Bonar Law. Both gentlemen agreed to this and the House rose until Monday.

The scene in the House of Commons which ended in the complete stoppage of business was the most disorderly one which has probably ever taken place there. Not even the adjournment of the House by the speaker for an hour had the slightest effect on the attitude of the opposition.

It would seem to follow from this consequently that though the leaders took no actual part in the demonstration they are entirely in sympathy with it and have no intention of interfering. At their meeting later in the evening it is understood that they determined to continue this attitude.

That the disturbance was as carefully organized as the government defeat which gave rise to it, there can be no question, and that it is part of the deliberate policy of the opposition seems also beyond doubt. At question time there was no sign of what followed. The House seemed in a particularly easy mood. The opposition gently chaffed Mr. Burns over his care of the domestic fly and only a sudden interjection by a member who compared the front treasury bench to limpets, gave any hint of what was coming.

Before the debate began the speaker was energetically questioned as to whether Mr. Asquith's motion proposing to rescind the amendment with respect to Irish finance was in order. He admitted that there was no precedent to be found for such a motion but ruled that it was none the less in order.

The House was full when Mr. Asquith rose amid the loud cheers of his party to move that Sir Frederick Banbury's amendment, be rescinded. The House gave him a good hearing and as soon as he sat down Bonar Law rose to reply.

There was no mistaking the tone of Bonar Law's speech. It was a fiery indictment of the government methods and wound up with the demand for an adjournment. This demand was lost by a majority of 109, whereupon Robert Harcourt, the member for Montrose Burghs, rose to continue the debate.

In a moment the temper of the opposition became manifest. Mr. Harcourt was shouted down and after a vain effort to make himself heard he gave up the attempt.

Sir Frederick Banbury then rose to move the amendment to Mr. Asquith's motion. He and Captain Craig, one of

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## LEE M'CLUNG QUILTS; CARMI THOMPSON IS NEW U. S. TREASURER



LEE M'CLUNG

**WASHINGTON**—Lee McClung, United States treasurer, resigned today. Officialdom regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVough and former Assistant Secretary A. Platt Andrew.

Mr. McClung said that he had no other business in view and "merely wanted to retire."

President Taft accepted United States Treasurer McClung's resignation and appointed Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, as treasurer.

Several months ago Assistant Secretary Andrew resigned and in a lengthy letter to President Taft charged that his retirement was due to friction with and alleged inefficiency of Secretary MacVough. He named several bureau heads as having the same grievance. Nearly all of the employees named hastened to deny Mr. Andrew's statement. It was reported that Mr. McClung, one of those named, not only refused to deny, but wrote a letter to President Taft supporting Mr. Andrew.

## OFFICIALS OF PUBLIC LIBRARY RECEIVE NEW BOSTON SCHOOL HEAD

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston's public schools, made an official call this morning at the Boston Public Library in Copley square. He was received by Librarian Horace G. Wadlin and other officers. He was shown over the building and acquainted with the resources of the library and its methods of work. Especial attention was given to the plan of cooperative work with the public schools, the loaning of books on deposit to school teachers to be returned to the pupils and mothers' clubs and the work with the school children and in the teachers' room.

While the call was a formal one for the expression of friendliness and good will between these two educational departments of the city, it is probable that from it will grow an even greater cooperation, resulting in a more practical, efficient and broader service to the schools and school children.

## FREE TAX RATE, LIMIT DEBTS, SAYS MR. WALKER

That the limit upon the tax rate should be abolished, that a debt limit should be established outside of which the Legislature should not authorize the borrowing of money except after investigation and report, and that supervision of municipalities be given to the bureau of statistics are among the recommendations offered by Joseph Walker in his report on municipal finance today before the special joint committee of the Legislature. This was the first general public hearing and about 50 persons attended.

"If the annual expenditures increase faster than the increase in valuation warrants, such increase should be shown in the tax rate and not in the debt," said Mr. Walker. "Every tax payer has notice of an increase in the tax rate

but generally is not aware of an increase in debt.

"There exists a constant temptation for a city and town administration to accede to demands for the expenditure of money and then to hide excessive expenditures by borrowing instead of increasing the tax rate. Thus the existing administration gets credit for improvements and escapes criticism for extravagance. This situation demands state control of municipal debt."

He said further that the state ought to forbid the borrowing of money for current expenses, and designate the objects for which money may be borrowed by law.

He said money should never be borrowed for annual expenditures but only for such large and extraordinary expenditures as would cause an unreasonable increase in the tax rate for a particular year, that if a city or town really cannot afford an improvement it should go without it, just as an individual would.

Drawing distinction between productive investments and non-productive expenditures, Mr. Walker asserted that money expended for a park may be well expended, but it tends to increase the tax rate. On the other hand, money invested in a water supply does not fall on the general tax payers and does not affect the tax rate. It is met by water users. The same is true of a subway which produces income enough to carry itself.

Cities and towns neglect to make proper contributions to sinking funds or otherwise to provide for the payment of debt at maturity, Mr. Walker said, and municipalities should be forbidden to issue loans extending over a number of years in any form except that of serial bonds or notes, and no renewal or re-funding should be permitted easily.

He declared his belief that the state should inspect annually its municipal corporations and audit their books in the interest of taxpayers as it inspects savings banks in the interest of depositors.

## LARZ ANDERSON IS APPOINTED AS NEW JAPAN AMBASSADOR



(Photo by Harris & Ewing)  
LARZ ANDERSON

Larz Anderson, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Belgium, has been appointed United States ambassador to Japan to succeed Charles P. Bryan, according to a report from Washington today. Mr. Anderson is abroad at the present time, according to an answer to a telephone inquiry made at his residence in Brookline today.

Mr. Anderson began his diplomatic career in 1891, when he served as second secretary to the United States legation and embassy in London until 1893, when he was transferred to Rome, where he acted as first secretary to the United States between 1893 and 1897. He was captain and assistant adjutant-general of the U. S. V. during the war with Spain in 1898.

Distinctions which Mr. Anderson held included that of commander of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus (Italy), Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy. He was a member of the Society of Cincinnati, Order of the Loyal Legion and Order of the Spanish-American War. In addition to his country house, "Wald," in Brookline, he has a residence in Washington.

## THREE STEAMERS REACH BOSTON FROM ENGLAND

Three foreign steamers arrived today, all from different ports in England and all being registered as British steamers. The Arabic arrived from Liverpool, the Anglian from London and the Galileo from Hull.

The Anglian brought in 3500 tons of general freight, and also four prize Blue Orpington fowls consigned to William H. Depper of South Lincoln. On board the Galileo were 4000 tons of miscellaneous merchandise, part of which will be taken to New York.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION OF ETOR RESUMED

SALEM, Mass.—District Attorney Attwill continued his cross-examination of Joseph Etor, charged as an accessory to the shooting of Anna Lopizzo, when court resumed today before Judge Quinn.

Arturo Giovannitti, co-defendant with Etor, will testify immediately after Etor leaves the stand. Counsel for the defense stated today that they expect to rest their case Saturday.

Shortly after court opened, District Attorney Attwill received a telegram from Nashville, Tenn., bearing six signatures, demanding the immediate release of Etor, Giovannitti and Caruso, and the indictment of Officer Oscar Benoit as the one who shot Anna Lopizzo.

## OFFICERS OF NEW ENGLAND POSTMASTERS



GEORGE L. MINOT  
Second vice-president



H. L. CAMPBELL  
First vice-president



AUGUST M. BEARSE  
Retiring president

## INTERSTATE BOARD MAY DEMAND DETAILS OF GRAND TRUNK DEAL

## HAMBURG-AMERICAN AND PORT ENGINEERS TO PLAN PIER SHEDS

Directors and engineers of the Hamburg-American line conferred with the port directors this morning and the engineers of the line are due to meet the port engineers this afternoon. As a result, it is expected that the type of pier shed to be constructed on the Commonwealth pier will be selected before the Hamburg-American men leave the city for New York tonight.

Prior to the meeting with the port directors this morning, Directors Sichel and Meyer of the line and A. C. Patterson, local freight agent of the company, and two engineers of the company from New York, viewed the Hoosac Tunnel docks, Charlestown, the Boston & Albany piers in East Boston, and the Commonwealth pier, South Boston, from a tug.

The various types of pier superstructure which had been sketched out by the port engineers were looked over by the Hamburg-American engineers. At the conclusion Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the port directors, said that it had practically been decided to build three sheds lengthwise of the pier. As the pier is 400 feet across, it is too wide to build a single roof over all.

Chairman Bancroft said that the Hamburg-American line would at first occupy but one-half of the pier, although provisions were to be made so it could secure the entire pier in case of increase of business.

Arrangements were made for the temporary delivery of grain, until an elevator could be built, by lighterage. John B. Russell, assistant engineer for the port directors, said that it would be decided at the afternoon meeting what the layout of the two floors of the pier shed would be. The pier will be of concrete construction, the walls of exterior being an almost continual series of steel docks. The first story will be under one roof, the second story being divided into three superimposed sheds.

## CAMBRIDGE ASKS DOLLAR A FOOT

Cambridge city officials, in conference with Mayor J. Edward Barry, this forenoon, agreed that the price of \$200,000 offered by the Boston & Maine railroad for city property in Cambridgeport, for the extension of track near Short street, was too low. They agreed that a fairer price would be \$1 a foot for the 37,000 feet wanted. Mayor Barry was authorized to begin negotiations with the end of obtaining this price.

## POSTMASTERS ASSERT HOURS OF LABOR LAW WILL IMPAIR SERVICE

A serious impairment of the postal service will result from the operation of the "eight-hour-in-10" law, according to the consensus of opinion expressed by the speakers at the morning session of the Postmasters Association of New England, in the American house today.

The new law goes into effect in March and requires that postal employees work their eight hours within a stretch of 10, instead of within a stretch of 24, as at present.

Many of the postmasters present protested strongly against the provisions of the law, which they say will work great hardship in the smaller offices, especially those where the bulk of the mail must be handled very early and very late in the day. A double force of clerks and carriers, one for the morning work and another for the evening work will be required, they stated.

Charles P. Grandfield, first assistant postmaster-general, in defending the new enactment, admitted that a great impairment of the service would result, at least until an extended period of readjustment should pass. He pointed out, however, that previously the postoffices have required many of their employees to work on unjust schedules, in many instances clerks and carriers being obliged to be on hand as many as 14 or 18 hours to get in their eight hours of work.

He estimated the additional annual expense to the government resulting from the changes required by the law to be in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000.

The value of advertising letters un-called for, the need of adding machines in the postoffices, and delays experienced by concerns ordering special return envelopes from the government were also discussed.

E. C. Mansfield of Boston was elected president of the association for the coming year; L. L. Campbell of Northampton, first vice-president; George L. Minot of Gardner, second vice-president; E. O. Winsor of Boston, secretary and treasurer; W. C. Fuller of Rockland, Me., W. A. Kilton of Providence, R. I., and J. P. Connor of Portsmouth, N. H., executive committee.

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## LOW-PRICED CONCERTS WITH GREAT ARTISTS

Mme. Tetrazzini, Miss Mary Garden, John McCormack, the tenor, and Mr. Ysaye, the violinist, will appear at Sunday afternoon concerts at the Boston opera house in December, and Mme. Schumann-Heink will appear in January, at prices ranging from 25 cents to \$1. The management of the opera company thus plans a series of "concerts for all," with an orchestral program directed by Mr. Caplet and with solo numbers performed by the most distinguished concert artists in America the present season.

The first of the series will be given Dec. 2, with Vanni Marcoux, the eminent baritone of the company, as soloist. The purpose of the managers is to make the opera house a center of the musical interest of the general public. The scheme is not altogether without precedent, being similar to the idea of the Albert hall Sunday concerts in London. It is regarded as new in principle, however, to America and is believed to be unique in its systematic and comprehensive plan.

The management of the opera house announces that those who desire to obtain seats for the entire series of Sunday afternoon concerts may subscribe for them at the box office. The concerts are to begin at 3:15 o'clock.

Mr. Caplet has outlined a complete

series of programs, each of which possesses some distinctive musical character. There is to be purpose in the offerings, a certain school, a particular tendency or some strongly individualized composer in the musical world is to be represented by each afternoon of music. The operatic is to be largely eliminated save as it has the requisite representative value, and compositions of a more symphonic nature are to be performed. Thus the programs are to be lent art worth and musical unity.

Having at his disposal the orchestra and the chorus of the opera company, Mr. Caplet will be able to present a number of rarely heard choral works. Compositions for two, three or four solo voices are also brought within the range of easy achievement, and will be given performance frequently for the first time in Boston.

At the second concert Miss Mary Garden will be heard in "The Blessed Damsel" and the "Forgotten Airs" of Debussy. For the third concert Ysaye, the violinist, will make his first appearance in Boston after a long absence. Mme. Tetrazzini will be the soloist at the fourth concert, and for the fifth John McCormack has been engaged, and associated with Mme. Gay and other soloists he will sing in Verdi's "Requiem."

There's no time like the present to let some one know about clean journalism.

Why not start today's Monitor to some one in some way that will best make its value known?

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States.....2c To Foreign Countries.....3c

## EAST BOSTON TERMINAL GRADES ARE PROTESTED

Recommendations and protests relative to the proposed location of the East Boston Terminal Railroad Company were made to the railroad commissioners at a hearing of the petition for a location given at 20 Beacon street today.

Melvin O. Adams, president of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad, told the commissioners that the proposed plan would force his road, after leaving the north entrance of the tunnel in East Boston, to be raised on a grade which he believed to be unworkable.

Joseph J. Corbett, representing the city of Boston, said that the city wished to cooperate with the terminal company. He proposed that Wood Island park be disturbed as little as possible.

Everett W. Burdett, representing the Bay State Street Railway Company, said that the terminal company's plans required the raising of his company's tracks where they cross a trestle in Belle Isle to a height of 20 feet, where the trestle is now only three or four feet, which is said to be inadvisable.

Representatives of waterfront property owners in East Boston protested against the company's taking away the rights to a channel, which, according to their plans, would have to be filled in.

William H. Colcord of Revere and George L. Mayberry, representing the Terminal Railroad Company, spoke for reservation of inlet and belt line rights.

## SPEAKER CUSHING IS NOW URGED FOR THE U. S. SENATE

Grafton D. Cushing, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives at the last session and a candidate for reelection, is to enter his name as a candidate for the United States Senate, to succeed Senator W. Murray Crane, according to reports current today in political circles.

It is said that a number of Mr. Cushing's friends are urging legislators-elect not to pledge themselves to any candidate already in the field but to withhold their decisions as to whom they will support until the Legislature convenes. These supporters of Mr. Cushing hope that after a reelection as speaker his way will be cleared for the senatorial contest.







# Leading Events in Athletic World

## COLONIAL FOOTBALL TEAM LOSES FIRST MATCH TO NEWPORT

South African Players Fast Getting Into Championship Form for First Test Match, Nov. 23

## SOME FAST PLAYING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The match-winning reputation of the South Africans received its first shock in the seventh match of the Springbok tour, when the Colonials, after a great struggle, succumbed to the Newport XV. to the extent of nine points to three. As a reward for their victory the Newport club will add to the decoration of their pavilion a Springbok's head which was presented to the South African team before sailing from home on the condition that it was to be surrendered to the first British team that beat them.

The fact that the visitors have already had several stern fights will surprise no one who knows the quality of Welsh football. In the first half dozen matches of their tour played in the west country and Wales, the South Africans met teams that for the most part have improved enormously during the last few years. Neither Devon nor Cornwall received a severe defeat, while Llanelli ran the Colonials to within a single point. They then traveled to London, and on a very wet ground the home team, though a scratch side, lost to the tourists by 8 points to 12. This match showed clearly that the Africans have acquired considerable ability on slippery turf, and this will undoubtedly stand them in good stead as the season advances. The last Springbok team, it will be remembered, were anything but sound under such conditions.

The first few matches of the present tour saw a considerable amount of shuffling in the matter of position and players. The side are now getting toward a more satisfactory and permanent combination, and by the time the first test match is played Nov. 23 against Scotland at Edinburgh, the team will be well together. Contrary to expectation, the side is as yet weak in the forward line, and this was particularly noticeable against Newport, though considerable improvement was apparent in the London match. At three-quarters, R. Luyt and J. W. Morke have done well, the halves, F. Luyt and F. J. Dobbin, have showed skill and resource, while against London G. P. Morke played a fine game at back.

The results of the South African tour up to the London match are:

Oct. 3—Somerset	24 to 3
Oct. 5—Devon	8 to 0
Oct. 10—Cornwall	15 to 6
Oct. 12—Monmouth	35 to 3
Oct. 17—Glamorgan	16 to 0
Oct. 19—Llanelli	8 to 7
Oct. 24—Newport	12 to 9
Oct. 28—London	12 to 8

The results of former touring rugby teams (in Great Britain) may here be of interest.

Played Won Lost Draw	
Morke, (New Zealand)	74 40 20 5
New Zealand 1905-6	33 32 1 0
So. African 1906-7	28 25 3 0
Australia 1908-9	30 24 6 1

## SIDELINE NOTES

It will be Yale coach against Yale coach when Hobbs' Amherst eleven faces Daly's Williams team Saturday.

Philadelphia football writers say that with the exception of Harvard and Yale, Pennsylvania State has the best eleven in the East.

Massachusetts furnished 18 of the 32 players on the Harvard varsity squad and four of them came from Boston. Hawaii furnished two.

Syracuse appears to be growing better as the season closes. Beating Lafayette 30 to 7 after the latter had defeated Pennsylvania, looks pretty good.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., the former Harvard captain and star tackle has come to Boston to live. Looks as if he would be valuable coaching material for next year.

The state of New York furnished nine of the 23 players on the Princeton varsity football squad this fall, Brooklyn leading with three. New Jersey was the next best with four.

It took just 25 minutes to dispose of the 950 tickets offered at public sale at Wright & Ditson's yesterday for the Harvard-Dartmouth game. As there were about 3000 persons still looking for seats after all had been disposed of, word was sent to the Harvard authorities for more, but another supply could not be obtained.

**HARE AND HOUNDS AT EXETER**  
EXETER, N. H.—Track activities started at Exeter Wednesday afternoon when a hare and hound chase and other trials were run off. About 75 men responded to the call for track candidates. Gregg Dougherty and J. F. A. Casey were the hares, and they gave the 45 hounds a good run through the fields.

## LAST SCRIMMAGE PRACTISE TODAY FOR HARVARD MEN

Brickley, Captain Wendell and Trumbull Are Only First String Men Not Yet in Championship Form

Head Coach Haughton of the Harvard varsity football squad plans to give the candidates for the eleven their last hard scrimmage work of the week on Soldiers field this afternoon in preparation for the game with Dartmouth Saturday. With the exception of Brickley, Wendell and Trumbull, all of the first string men are in condition for a hard game; but it is expected that most of their work will be devoted to working out the new plays and polishing off individual faults.

The team had a 20-minute scrimmage in the middle of an hour's signal drill Wednesday, and by some heavy rushing scored two touchdowns on the second team.

When the second team faced the varsity, the latter took the ball in the middle of the field. A few rushes brought it down to the goal line and Brickley went over for a touchdown. Later the second team held better, but the varsity again rushed the ball half the length of the field with somewhat more difficulty and Brickley went over for another score.

Trumbull started to play his position at guard, but soon dropped out. Wendell did not go into the scrimmage, although he was on the field for signal drill. The lineup:

Felton, L.; Storer, L.; Pennock, L.; Parmenter, Wigglesworth, C.; Trumbull, Driscoll, R.; Hitchcock, R.; O'Brien, Dana, R.; Gardner, J.; Hardwick, L.; Brickley, R.; Lingard, F.

The second football mass meeting of the year will be held in the living room of the Union this evening at 7 o'clock in preparation for the Dartmouth game Saturday.

The committee has arranged to have P. Withington '09, center on the university team when in college, and coach of the candidates for that position this fall, speak on the work of the team. Four new songs have been chosen for trial this evening: "Crimson Triumph," "John Harvard, Here's to You," "Harvard Union" and a new song as yet unnamed. Besides these the old songs will be practiced. B. B. Locke '13 will lead the singing and Kantrick's band will play. C. T. Abeles '13, J. B. Cummings '13 and A. M. Goodale '13 will be cheerleaders.

## DARTMOUTH HAS FINAL PRACTISE AT HANOVER, N. H.

HANOVER, N. H.—The final football practise of the year for the Dartmouth varsity eleven on the local gridiron will be held this afternoon and Head Coach Cavanaugh plans to put the candidates through some strenuous work. The team has made considerable progress to date, but it is realized that the men still have quite a bit to learn regarding the formations they will use against Harvard Saturday.

Morey, the fast halfback, watched practice from the bench Wednesday. It is doubtful whether he will be in the lineup in the Stadium Saturday.

Murdoch, the sophomore, was in Morey's place on the first team, and the half position will fall either to him or to Curtis, the best kicker on the Hanover squad.

With this change and with Loudon at end, in place of Barends, the first team went through the longest succession of plays given in signal practise this season. Their work was fast, the backs appearing especially speedy.

The linemen were in their regular places, Englehorn at left tackle, Captain Bennett at right guard, and Gibson at center. The contest throughout the year for the two remaining positions seems to have resulted in a victory for Estep at right tackle, and Dunbar at left guard.

The backfield remained the same with the exception of the substitution for Morey. Llewellyn was at quarterback, Whitney at left half, Snow at full and Murdoch at left half.

Besides the signal practise work, the team was given much attention on running down under punts. Llewellyn helped in the punting, for with Morey out of Saturday's game, it will fall to his lot to do this work, provided Murdoch beats Curtis out for half.

Dr. O'Connor '01 of Manchester, N. H., captain of the '00 team and two years head coach, arrived Thursday, and today will find Walter McCormack, the captain in 1895, on the field. Today's practise will be devoted to the finishing touches.

Interest in the game is running high among the students at Dartmouth. The 12,000 tickets sent to Hanover were taken up at once. At a mass meeting last night Coach Cavanaugh, Captain Bennett, Manager Cunningham and Professor Laycock addressed the entire student body.

**CASEY LEAVES BROWN FOR YALE**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Edward R. Casey, freshman halfback of the Brown varsity football squad, has left Brown University and has gone to Yale on account of what he deems unfair treatment at the hands of the University authorities here. Casey has been the one big man on the second team this year and would have been used regularly on the varsity had he been eligible, as the coaches have all kinds of confidence in his ability.

## Star Quarterback Who Has Done Much to Bring Victory to His College



SAMUEL E. DARBY  
Syracuse varsity football team

## WHAT THE HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN SAYS OF COACH HAUGHTON'S WORK

"There can be no doubt that Mr. Haughton has shown himself to be an expert teacher of football; only one of the teams which he has coached has been beaten by Yale, and as another of his teams has defeated Yale, the honors on that score are even. Public opinion commonly measures the success of an athletic coach by the victories he wins over his chief rivals; according to these standards, Mr. Haughton has done well."

"But he has accomplished much more than putting Harvard on even terms with Yale in football. He has changed the methods of training so that the candidates for the eleven really have fun in their preliminary work. Football used to be such a grim sport that it did not deserve to be called sport. Day after day the men who were trying to win places on the team went through the same exhausting round of playing until they could barely stand; and then they were made to play still harder for another hour. The individual never received consideration; he was wholly lost sight of in the eagerness of the trainers to build up the eleven. They apparently forgot that the eleven was, after all, composed of individuals, and that the way to make a good eleven is to care for the individuals."

## YAMADA DEFEATS CHAMPION HOPPE

NEW YORK—Morningstar and Cline, Hoppe and Taylor are the cue experts scheduled to meet this afternoon in the fourth day's play for the 18.2 inch balk-line billiard championship. Sutton and Slosson will have as opponents tonight Yamada and Demarest respectively. Sutton last night announced that he would not compete any more in the present tournament claiming that he was overworked. Today he changed his mind and said he would appear tonight.

Kodji Yamada, the Japanese expert, proved his worth as a billiard player and his right to be in the front rank by defeating W. F. Hoppe, the world's champion, Wednesday night by 500 to 497.

By running 56 and 138 in his second and fourth innings, Yamada early showed some wonderful billiards. Hoppe made runs of 100 and 102 in his third and tenth innings, and played a strong, earnest game throughout, but the Tokyo player outclassed him toward the finish.

In the other evening game Morningstar defeated Demarest, the young Chicago player, 500 to 430.

The two afternoon games resulted in a victory for the veteran Slosson over Taylor, 500 to 429, and a surprise by Cline, who beat Sutton, 500 to 297.

## BOWLING RESULTS

Newton League	1	2	3 Totals
Hunnewell Club	888	888	808-2565
Newtowne Club	798	880	880-2549
Mauges Club	801	864	801-2528
Riverdale Club	808	826	872-2506
North Gate	785	841	826-2475
Arlington B. C.	778	838	790-2370

**SIX-DAY RACE IN NEW YORK**  
NEW YORK—According to an announcement today one more six-day bicycle race, under the auspices of the Garden Athletic Club, will be staged in Madison Square Garden the week beginning Dec. 9.

## HEAD COACH HOWE PLANS HARD WORK FOR YALE ELEVEN

Last Chance to Put the Varsity Through Hard Scrimmage Work Will Be Improved Today

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Head Coach Howe and his big staff of assistants has scheduled a hard practise for the Yale varsity eleven this afternoon. It will be behind closed gates and a large amount of scrimmaging is assured for the first-string men. While there has been a big improvement in the squad since the Brown game, the men both as individuals and as a team have a whole lot of football to learn before facing Princeton, and as today is the last chance for scrimmaging the coaches plan to drive the men to the limit.

Three touchdowns and two goals following were made by the varsity against the scrubs in the practise game Wednesday, and the varsity defense proved better than it has been any time this year. Not once did the scrubs come within a striking distance of the varsity goal line and the varsity during the afternoon used many sub.

Starting off it was the regular varsity lineup, except that Avery was at left end and Gallauer at right end in place of Bemeiser, who, however, later got into the game; and except for Flynn, who had recitations and whose place was taken by Pumpelly.

Pumpelly didn't carry the ball at all at first, Philbin and Spalding smashing their way to the goal and the latter taking it over. Then Pumpelly kicked goal. Markle and Baker replaced Philbin and Spalding and the scrubs were held for downs. There was some punting and the scrubs managed to make a first down when the varsity was penalized for holding. Baker made a good 15-yard run after the varsity boys got the ball and the varsity backs followed it up with line plunging until finally Markle took the ball over for the score.

He kicked his own goal. Wheeler then went out and Cornell replaced him. The coaches at the field included Corbin, Shevlin, Adeo, Olcott, Biglow, Chamberlin, Bull, Sanford and Lilley.

## WISCONSIN WILL SEND THREE CREWS TO HUDSON RIVER

MADISON, Wis.—Wisconsin's success in the Poughkeepsie regatta last spring, when the Badgers made the best showing of the university's career in the Hudson races, will result in the sending of probably three crews to the American Henley next spring, for Coach Vail will ask the athletic board to appropriate funds for a four-oared shell.

The granting of this request means the sending of a third crew East. The coach, with all his years of work for the Ariel of Baltimore and the Weld, Harvard crews, says he has never seen better fall prospects for a crew than is the case now.

The announcement that McClelland and Dreyer, members of the varsity crew last year, will return to school at the opening of the second semester, was hailed with joy by all athletically inclined students at Wisconsin. McClelland was varsity bow and Dreyer rowed No. 4. Tasker, Sjöblom and Cuff are members of the varsity who are back for practise.

From present prospects, the crew next spring will be a strong one. Already over 60 miles have been rowed on Lake Mendota by the three varsity shells.

## HARVARD BEATS ANDOVER

ANDOVER—In a well played game, the Harvard varsity soccer team defeated Phillips Andover Academy 5 to 1 Wednesday. On a shot by MacKinlay, Andover scored one in the first half. The Crimson team scored three in this half. Harvard had many chances in the second half, but only scored twice. For Harvard, Hopkins and Kimball did the best work, and for Andover, Young, Davidson, MacKinlay and Lee.

## P. F. FRASER TO LEAD COLBY

WATERVILLE, Me.—Paul F. Fraser of Dorchester, Mass., was unanimously elected captain of the Colby varsity football team for the season of 1913, at a meeting of the squad Wednesday. Fraser played halfback and was chosen by every player on the all-Maine team. He has been the mainstay of the Colby backfield. He won his "C" on the baseball team last spring, playing second base.

**INTERNATIONAL SMELTING**  
NEW YORK—International Smelting & Refining Company is now in the market as a seller of lead, having completed its refinery in Chicago.

## New Models IN MEN'S SHOES

Shoes that have style, fully backed up by quality. Men get the limit of shoe value at a modest price here because we are willing to put the money into the goods rather than in high rents.

**HATHAWAY'S SHOE SHOP**  
52 MERCHANTS ROW  
BOSTON, MASS.

## MINOR LEAGUES ARE STILL IN SESSION; SALARY LIMIT FIXED

Maximum Pay in Various Classes Made Public With Exception of Class AA—More Trades Made

## COMMITTEES MEET

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Members of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs continue their annual meeting here today, but with the most vexatious of the questions, that of salary limits, settled. All classes of minor league salaries were disposed of Wednesday night, except Class AA, which was not reported to the convention. The maximum limits follow:

Class A, \$3500 per month; Class B, \$2500, with the exception of the Northwestern league, which it was agreed should be allowed \$1000 additional; Class C, \$1400; Class D, \$1200.

These amounts do not include the salaries of managers. If a manager also holds a playing position, an arrangement can be made whereby he may be allowed a certain amount as a player and an additional compensation as manager.

The clubs embraced in Class AA, the American Association, Pacific Coast League and International League, sent in a scaled report and, it is understood, have agreed upon a limit, but as none of the representatives of these clubs was present when the reports were read at the meeting, the salary limit was not made public.

The salary limits were not announced until after a long debate and a motion to make them public was adopted by a vote of 16 to 7. An effort was made to settle the question in a general meeting, but this was found impracticable and the teams making up each class held separate meetings and made individual class reports.

A motion was adopted providing that the secretaries of all leagues shall report to the national secretary by Feb. 15, 1913, upon individual players in their respective leagues.

A number of proposed amendments to the constitution relating to the protection of club owners and players were introduced by Robert Quinn of Akron, O., and referred to the committee on revision.

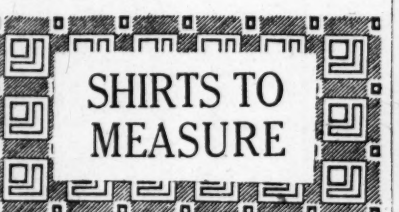
Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics announced the sale of Pitcher Coveleski to the Spokane club of the Northwestern league, Charles O'Leary, formerly of Indianapolis, has tentatively agreed to join the Providence team. The board of arbitration did not sit Wednesday.

## SIGNAL DRILL PLANNED TODAY FOR PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J.—Satisfied with the work of the Princeton varsity football candidates in their scrimmaging on Osborn field Wednesday afternoon, Coach Cunningham plans to give them nothing but light signal drills and individual coaching today and tomorrow. All of the first-string men with the exception of Dunlap are in championship form and confident that they will play a much better game against Yale than they showed against Harvard.

Scrimmaging of a hard order was given the men Wednesday and they showed great speed. The coaching squad resembled a small army and included Edwards, and Parker H. Davis, the Princeton representative on the rules committee.

The work assumed the form of a real game and with the aid of H. Baker's clever toe, the varsity finished the winner by a 13-7 score. Baker was twice called on for placement kicks, from the 35-yard line and both times tipped the ball over the bar accurately. The lone varsity touchdown came on a line plunge by Waller that swept the scrub off their feet. The terrific assaults of Thompson made the scrub score possible and Boland kicked the goal.



Hand-tailored in our Shirt Shop on the Premises from fine madras in newest color effects. Bosom or negligee styles, French or laundered cuffs.

Four for Ten Dollars

**MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY** 400 Washington Street

## OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEAGUE FIELDING AVERAGES, 1912

Compiled by Irwin M. Howe, American League Statistician.

CLUB FIELDING	Pct	DP	TP	PO	A	E
Philadelphia	.958	119	17	0	4,086	1,992
Boston	.957	86	20	0	4,086	1,862
Chicago	.956	96	21	1	4,230	2,181
Washington	.954	93	22	0	4,124	2,015
Cleveland	.953	120	23	0	4,055	1,919
Detroit	.949	94	28	1	4,103	2,204
St. Louis	.947	126	15	0	4,063	1,944
New York	.939	81	27	0	3,904	1,900

FIRST BASE	Games	Pct	DP	TP	PO	A	E
Bentley, Boston	34	.67	2	.373			
Dubuc, Detroit	36	.12	.91	.372			
Kahler, Cleveland	32	.12	.46	.367			
Brown, Philadelphia	30	.10	.72	.365			
Johnson, Wash.	33	.15	.93	.364			
Baskette, Cleveland	19	.4	.19	.358			
Collins, Boston	26	.3	.45	.356			
Hall, Boston	32	.9	.59	.358			
Baskette, Cleveland	19	.9	.77	.356			
Blanding, Cleveland	38	.9	.77	.356			
Heider, Phila.	26	.6	.36	.353			
Ford, New York	31	.12	.83	.353			
Steen, Cleveland	24	.7	.34	.353			
Peters, Chicago	25	.6	.52	.351			
O'Brien, Boston	22	.10	.83	.349			
Willett, Detroit	37	.12	.13	.747			
E. Brown, St. Louis	21	.3	.59	.343			
Cicotte, Chicago	26	.10	.69	.340			
Lake, Detroit	33	.4	.73	.339			
Salvador, New York	29	.6	.58	.338			
Vaughn, Wash.	22	.2	.53	.335			
Hoek, Phila.	25	.7	.50	.334			
Familian, St. Louis	36	.2	.51	.330			
Mullen, Detroit	37	.8	.70	.329			
Gregg, Cleveland	33	.10	.61	.322			
Powell, St. Louis	31	.3	.82	.317			
McConnell, N. Y.	4	.9	.75	.315			
Fisher, New York	16	.3	.78	.311			
Walsh, Chicago	26	.22	.140	.310			
Allison, St. Louis	27	.4	.46	.309			
Gronow, Wash.	42	.13	.77	.309			
Heery, Washington	35	.6	.48	.307			
Warhop, New York	37	.3	.64	.305			
Hughes, Wash.	30	.6	.57	.300			
Heery, Washington	35	.2	.51	.298			
Reiz, Chicago	38	.10	.77	.297			
Mitchell, Cleveland	22	.8	.30	.284			

Delahanty, Detroit	43	55	117	16	936
Knight, Wash.	26	55	45	8	930
McBride, Wash.	107	17	93	17	927
Engle, Boston	13	25	27	5	912

SHORT STOPS						
Johnson, Chicago	18	23	.37	.1	.984	
McMillan, New York	41	74	.109	.0	.948	
Wallace, St. Louis	87	27	.17	.2	.947	
McBride, Wash.	132	349	.408	.53	.941	
Bush, Detroit	144	317	.547	.06	.929	
Berry, Philadelphia	144	298	.55	.23	.928	
Peckinpach, Cleveland	69	127	.88	.29	.924	
Wagner, Boston	144	332	.301	.61	.922	
Olson, Cleveland	117	180	.92	.36	.913	
Weaver, Chicago	47	342	.425	.71	.915	
Chapman, Cleveland	31	70	.72	.15	.904	
Martin, New York	69	127	.62	.30	.903	
Pratt, St. Louis	21	45	.75	.14	.890	
Stump, New York	47	70	.72	.14	.890	
Dellick, Phila.	21	27	.57	.11	.884	
Harrison, St. Louis	27	48	.62	.17	.886	
Vitt, St. Louis	17	25	.55	.5	.862	

CATCHERS						
Cady, Boston	103	43	280	56	3	960
Block, Chicago	104	46	222	65	6	958
Williams, Wash.	56	234	74	7	7	980
Henry, Wash.	107	147	17	17	17	970
Livingston, Cleve.	19	63	18	2	2	976
Sullivan, Chicago	39	147	52	5	5	975
Thomas, Wash.	103	43	280	56	3	960
Thomas, Phila.	46	207	58	8	8	971
Carrigan, Boston	87	415	102	16	16	976
Connelley, St. Louis	37	140	45	5	5	961
Kuhn, Wash.	107	147	17	17	17	961
O'Neill, Cleveland	68	316	104	15	15	966
Easterly, Chicago	93	206	82	15	15	962
Wagner, Wash.	107	147	17	17	17	961
Lapp, Philadelphia	30	354	105	20	20	958
Almshush, Wash.	60	415	85	22	22	958
Wagner, Wash.	107	147	17	17	17	961
Egan, Philadelphia	48	175	73	11	11	952
Sweeney, New York	110	548	167	34	34	952
Wagner, Wash.	107	147	17	17	17	961
Carlsch, Cleveland	24	190	40	7	7	952
J. Omslow, Detroit	31	109	28	8	8	948
Wagner, Wash.	107	147	17	17	17	961
Stump, Detroit	119	440	168	32	32	941
Williams, New York	20	91	16	8	8	939
Schuk, Chicago	23	115	40	14	14	937



# DANBURY MAKES WORLD'S HATS

Industry Has Grown Since 1775 and Now Amounts to Many Millions of Dollars a Year

## CITY IS FLOURISHING

DANBURY, Conn.—This city takes pride in its reputation as the greatest hat manufacturing center in the country, perhaps in the world, and in being a city of beautiful homes. Hats—those that men wear—hard and soft, smooth and “fuzzy,” are produced by the million in factories here every year.

The history of hat making in Danbury dates back to 1775, when Zadoc Benedict kept a fire under one solitary hatter's “kettle” and, with the assistance of one workman and two apprentices, turned out three hats a day. There are Benedicts, direct descendants from the Zadoc of 1775, engaged in the hatting industry in Danbury at the present day, but the oldest manufacturing concern now in the business here began making hats in 1823. It is estimated that 50 per cent of all the men's stiff hats made in the United States are produced in Danbury factories.

## City Well Situated

Danbury is down in the southwestern corner of Connecticut, 65 miles north-east of New York city, and five miles east of the New York state line. It is one of the county seats of Fairfield county and is a live, bustling, progressive manufacturing city, possessed of genuine Yankee conservatism, yet fired with New York enterprise.

Few cities, even in this part of New England, are more abundantly blessed with natural advantages than Danbury. It is a city among hills, and its original settlers, who came here from Norwalk in 1684, called it Pahquique which, in the Indian tongue, means Long Valley. This name has been perpetuated by an avenue called Pahquique and until recently one of the local national banks bore the name. The change was made for modern business reasons. People who were not familiar with the name found difficulty in spelling it.

The residential streets of the city, broad, beautifully shaded in summer, many of them crossing slightly ridges well elevated above the business center, are bordered by comfortable residences, the majority of them the homes of its working people. It is said that in Danbury more working people own their own homes than is the case in any other place in New England in proportion to population. The reason is clear, for the men and women employed in the hat industry rank above the average of New England factory employees. They are industrious, they earn good wages, and the great majority of them are thrifty. Not less than 50 per cent of the men who own and operate the factories of the city at present were journeymen hatters working for others a decade or two ago. Some of the largest and most successful establishments in the city are conducted by men who have risen directly from the ranks.

## What Factories Do

A recent census of the industrial resources of Danbury showed a total of 40 hat factories and 25 concerns that supply hat factories with machinery and materials. Nearly all of the hat manufacturing establishments produce men's fur hats. Some of them make stiff hats only, and some soft hats exclusively. Many produce both lines. It is predicted that the time soon will come when straw hat making will become an important branch of the local industry. Four large factories not classed as hat factories cut and prepare the fur used in hat making.

Rabbits' fur is the principal ingredient of the hat, and the skins from which the fur is cut are mainly imported from Australia. Two silk mills make bands and bindings. Several foundries and machine shops make machinery employed in the manufacture of hats. Other shops produce the leathers, boxes and cases.

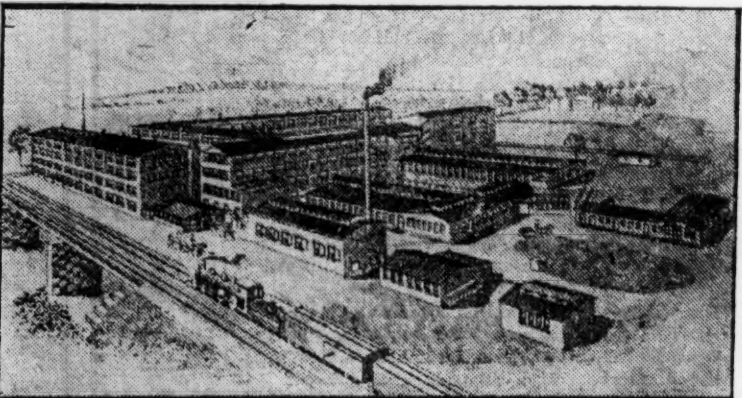
The oldest and one of the largest establishments is that of E. A. Mallory & Sons, Inc., whose plant, at Rose and Beaver streets, covers several acres of ground and gives employment to about 1000 operatives. Ezra Mallory established the business in 1823 and his grandsons are at the head of the present corporation. Charles A. Mallory is president. The capacity of the original Mallory factory, in which six or eight men were employed and all the work was done by hand, was about two dozen hats a day. It is not unusual for the present plant to turn out 500 dozen completed hats in a day.

The history of this factory is virtually the history of the industry that has made Danbury famous. One of the achievements of Ezra Mallory, son of the founder, was the introduction of sewing machines into the trimming department. That occurred in the days when sewing machines were new and comparatively novelties. The first women who operated a sewing machine in the factory was snubbed and practically ostracized by her fellow workers. But like other machinery that has come, the sewing machine was victorious over opposition of hand workers. Sewing machines were followed by blowing, forming, stretching and blocking machines and other mechanical appliances. When the Mallory factory was young its salesmen traveled their territory on horseback. From Danbury to New York and return was a three-day journey.

Among prominent concerns are: the Lee-McLachlan Company, Inc.; the Hawes, von Gai Company, Inc.; John W. Green & Sons, Inc.; the Hill & Loper Company; the Danbury Company; A. S. Davenport; the Delohery Hat Company; the A. A. Hodshon Company; S. C. Hol-



View on South Main street in Danbury, Conn.



Plant of E. A. Mallory & Sons (Inc.), established in 1823, at Danbury, Conn.

ley & Co.; D. E. Loewe & Co.; Meeker Bros. & Co.; the J. B. Murphy Company; the National Hat Company; the New England Hat Company; Simon & Keane; F. D. Tweedy & Co.; the Vinson-Doyle Company; the Wolhausen Rough Hat Company.

## Wages, Investment, Output

Figures contained in a federal census bulletin of comparatively recent date showed that the average wages of employees of all classes in Danbury hat factories was \$510 a year. The average of men workers is \$600 and of women workers \$325. This wage disbursement gives a powerful stimulus to the city's retail trade and the business section, the heart of which is in Main street between White street and West street, contains larger and more attractive retail stores than are ordinarily found in a city of 20,000 people.

While the manufacture of hats, with the allied industries and interests constitute approximately 80 per cent of its industrial strength, Danbury has other manufacturing establishments, including metal ware and silverplating factories, shirt factories, wire mills, underwear shops, foundries, machine shops, commercial printing establishments and paper box factories. There are about 125 manufacturing establishments in the city, with invested capital amounting approximately to \$5,000,000, and paying wages amounting annually to about \$3,000,000. The total value of Danbury's manufactured product is not far from \$10,000,000.

The city's railroad facilities, it is claimed, are unsurpassed in Connecticut. The most direct rail connection with New York city is by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, via South Norwalk, but work is soon to be commenced on a new rail line that will shorten the distance to New York by several miles and cut the running time and the rate of fare proportionately.

This new road, the Westchester Northern, will be built and operated under the direction of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, and will provide a new and more direct route for the through trains of that road between New York and the Berkshires. Ridgefield, one of the most delightful rural towns in southern New England, and a magnificent country adjacent to it, will be placed in close touch with Danbury by the new line.

The present rail facilities include, besides the South Norwalk-New York route, the double track line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road extending to the Hudson river on the west and to Waterbury, Hartford and Boston eastward; the Berkshire division, running north to Pittsfield, Mass., and south to Bridgeport and New Haven, and the Shepaug road, connecting Danbury and Litchfield. There is under construction an electric railway designed to connect Danbury and Bridgeport. An electric road to connect Danbury with the New York Central railroad at Golden's Bridge, N. Y., also is projected. A modern electric street railway system connects this city with Bethel, three miles south, and with Lake Kenosia, two miles west.

## Water System Superior

Danbury owns its water system. Its six reservoirs are situated in hills to the north and west and there is ample natural pressure, even for fire protection. The largest of the five reservoirs, Westlake, was completed five years ago and has a storage capacity of 1,354,000,000 gallons, which is estimated to be sufficient for a place of more than twice the population of Danbury. The four other reservoirs have a combined capacity of nearly 600,000,000 gallons. An abundance of pure, soft water is essential in the hat industry.

By gravity solely the contents of the sewers is carried to filtration beds beyond the city's outskirts, where by a system of broad irrigation hay and other crops produced upon the filtration farm are sold by the city to help defray the expense of maintaining the plant. A beautiful public library building, the

gift of the White family, and liberally endowed, graces Main street. Across the way the United States government has purchased land for a federal building. In the same locality the savings bank of Danbury has recently completed a handsome new banking house and the City National bank has a similar building in course of construction.

In West street the state is building a commodious armory for the local company of the Coast Artillery corps. In Main street, near West, a commodious new theater is to be finished early in the coming year. Other public buildings of comparatively recent date include the state normal school and the Fairfield county court house, the former in White street and the latter in Main street. The new edifice of the First Congregational church, at Deer Hill avenue and West street, is conceded to be one of the finest examples of colonial architecture in New England.

No sketch of Danbury is complete without reference to its newspaper, the Danbury News, founded by James Montgomery Bailey, world-famous in his day as a humorist, and to the Danbury fair, said to be the most uniformly prosperous agricultural fair in Connecticut. Nearly 70,000 people attended the 1912 fair, held last month.

## Business Association Active

One of the city's most active organizations is the Danbury Business Men's Association, which performs many of the functions of a board of trade and is the clearing house through which new industries are interested, located and assisted. Nearly 300 business and professional men have their names on its roll. The officers are: President, Elbridge Gerry; first vice-president, Edwin Targett; second vice-president, William C. Gilbert; secretary, Howard H. Davis; treasurer, Robert A. Lake; collector, Royal F. Foster; counsel, Judge George Wakeman; directors, Andrew R. Jones, Edward Stone, Frederick W. DeKlyn, William D. Baldwin, William C. Gilbert, M. Percy Reynolds, Frank A. Cantwell, Louis R. Heim, Eber A. Hodge, Harry B. Mallory, William A. Braun, Nathan Spiro, Augustus G. Ising, Frederick A. Knapp, G. Mortimer Rundle, Ira R. Wildman, Clarence R. Austin, Richard Meaney, John S. Fisher, Judge Robert S. Alexander, John McCarthy, E. J. Brainard, Joseph A. Serre, Frank F. Farrell, Frederick C. Benjamin, Frederick A. Hall, John McLean, Frederick L. Wilson, Judge Samuel A. Davis. The board of trade committee comprises of Wilbur F. Tomlinson, chairman; W. Frederick Dobbs, E. L. Brainard, John F. Woodruff, Royal F. Foster, Edwin Targett and Jacob G. Irving.

## TOWN PLANNING CONGRESS MEETS

EDMONTON, Alta.—Members of the Dominion and provincial Parliaments, mayors and other civic officers, architects and educators from various parts of Alberta, and experts from the prairie provinces and points in the United States, will attend the housing and town-planning congress in Edmonton.

Among the speakers will be George P. Smith, of Camrose, member of the provincial Parliament, author of the Alberta towns act, and Charles W. Cross, attorney-general for Alberta, who will discuss the legal amendments that would be required to meet the ideals of the movement. Clifford Jones of Calgary, will read a paper on “Canadian Legislation.” Mrs. Arthur Murphy, president of the Women's Canadian Club and the Women's Press Club of Edmonton, will speak.

DELAWARE PARK ASSURED  
TRENTON, N. J.—A public park will mark the spot where General Washington crossed the Delaware, the 100 acres of land having been purchased by the park commission for \$19,000.

# MR. TAFT ANALYZES REPUBLICAN DEFEAT

President Says He Was Not Greatly Misled and Predicts Progressive Movement Will Fail and Result in Renewed Strength of Old Party

WASHINGTON—President Taft Wednesday gave his views of politics, policies and parties from the viewpoint of a man who has been defeated. It was his first statement for publication since the election.

The President said nothing to indicate that he expects not to be a candidate or that he expects to be a candidate in 1916. That part of the situation was put to one side as unimportant, or at least as not imminent.

The President said: “I was very hopeful, as my position as leader required me to be, that there would be a different result. I was surprised at Mr. Roosevelt's strength as compared with that of the regular Republican ticket. I had hoped, on a basis of percentages, that we might pull through.”

“While I was hopeful I was not in a condition of mind where the defeat greatly disappointed me, and now it would seem to me as if I had never anticipated any different situation. The criticisms and attacks upon my administration, of which I seem to have had more than has fallen to the lot of most, covering two or three years, had not prepared me for a triumphant reelection and had not greatly misled me as to my popularity among the American people.”

## Glad of Opportunity

“I am very glad to have had the opportunity to be President. My tastes had been and still are judicial, but there is a very wide field of usefulness for a President, and if he can improve it in any degree he must enjoy the only real satisfaction there is in filling public office, and that is in having helped his country or his fellowmen by steps of real improvement that will really add to the progress of the government and the country.”

“My own theory is that real progress does not take place in a very radical way. I think progress is accomplished step by step. I am an optimist. I believe that we are getting better all the time. I am sure the tone of politics today is better than it was years ago. Certainly that is true in national politics and I think it is true in state politics.”

“But the progress that we have made is not through specific measures that can be pointed out with marked and wide difference between what was and what is; it is in the apparently less important and obvious statutes and changes that comport with the change in public opinion and the change in the individual view of what is right and what's not, of what ought to be and of what ought not to be.”

“There are steps of progress that have had their inception in my administration. I had my part in it. I cannot stop to enumerate what they were, but they are on the statute books and persons who are interested will recollect them.”

## Contemplates Impossible

“The difficulty I find with the present Progressive program is that it contemplates the impossible. It assumes that legislation can be everything with the individual and with the government, and in that way make over the world, without making over or making allowance for the individual by individual influence and individual changes. It is holding up a prize to the followers of the cause that is quite beyond any possible realization.”

“If the country could stand the burden and the injury that would follow the fundamental, constitutional changes that are insisted upon in order that these reforms may be effected, I would like to see the attempt made in order that people might learn the hollowness and the impracticability and the sham character of many of the promises upon which such progress is promised.”

“But the country cannot afford to turn itself over to a class of men who do not deserve to figure in any more honorable light. It would be too great a danger to the body politic. We must rely not on dangerous experiment, but on argument and on a reasonable demonstration to the people by common sense talk to end the enthusiasm of false hopes.”

“The result of this election led me to say what I did on the night of the election. No matter what our views of the tariff, if a radical change of the tariff from a protective to a revenue basis is wrong, the country will suffer, but it can stand it; and if it is not wrong, why then those who prophesied injury will be confuted and that is the natural action and reaction in politics.”

## Normal Political Change

“Therefore one does not look forward to a Democratic administration with anything other than the view that its coming is to be expected in the normal political change, from one party to another, especially after one party has been in power so long that jealousies and factions in it have destroyed its discipline and the loyalty of its members and have injured its political prestige.”

“But when a party, like the Progress-

sive party, comes forward and proposes to utterly tear down all the checks and balances of a well-adjusted democratic constitution, republican government, to destroy the limitations of executive and legislative power as between the majority and the minority, as between the majority and the individual, then the issue becomes a capital one, and it affects the permanence and continuance of our government.”

“The danger is from a party whose tendency is thus necessarily destructive of what has been laboriously established for the good and happiness of mankind by the struggles of centuries and which is headed as clearly for Socialism as the Socialist party itself. It announces its purpose to stay in and retain half the votes of the old Republican party and absorb the rest.”

“Those of us who are looking forward to the politics of the country beyond a mere term or two terms, ought to be on our guard to organize an opposition to the possible success of such a menace to the institutions that we revere that have been handed down to us after a test of more than 120 years, and that are the conditions as I regard them—the absolute conditions—upon which it is possible for a popular government to endure, to maintain law and order and to secure to the minority and the individual the right and liberty of property and all those other rights that are guaranteed by the constitution, like religious tolerance and the pursuit of happiness.”

“It behooves us, therefore, as Republicans, to look forward to the time when, in the natural course of events, the Democrats shall have disappointed the public, to be ready to prevent that disappointment from being used by the Progressive and Socialist combination to get into power.”

“No careful student of political history in any of the countries of Europe or of this hemisphere in recent decades can fail to observe the close relationship between permanence of government, stability of national politics and the maintenance of two great political parties to control the public administration.”

## Will Stir Party Loyalty

“But don't understand me to despair. The Republican party is a party which has had a great history. The natural mistakes of our opponent will give us strength. The feeling that we are among the outs and that the other side is enjoying all the fleshpots in itself will have the effect to stir party loyalty and to minimize those differences that have seemed so great when we were all in possession of offices.”

“I am, therefore, hopeful that as time goes on and as our Democratic friends feel the responsibilities of government and suffer from the attacks that always follow an attempt to carry on an administration and thus offer to us a reasonable hope of return to power, the Republican party, maintaining its principles of constitutional government, will be able to gather about it not only those who have voted for it just now, but also many who will recover from the Progressive movement and also those who voted the Democratic ticket because they preferred to defeat the Bull Moose party at all hazards.”

“We may then have an instrument which will take the place of the Democratic administration when it fails, in the form of a strengthened and disciplined Republican party, which will come into power on a platform sacredly maintaining our constitution and its guarantees, but sincerely promising feasible and practicable progress, capable of being initiated by definite statutes, and responding to the improved public opinion and in accord with improved individual standards of political and social morality and justice.”

# FETE DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY

WASHINGTON—Good feeling evidenced between women of the North and South of the United States, a reception and a score of entertainments in honor of the visitors, Wednesday night, were features of the first formal session day of the convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The convention paid tribute to Maj. Archibald B. Butt and Isidor Straus, who were southerners; the annual report of President-General Mrs. Alexander B. White, lauding the two men, being enthusiastically received.

The report of First Vice-President-General Mrs. Frank G. Odenheimer commented upon the good feeling between the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic.

## SAMOAN PRINCE SEEKS EDUCATION

HONOLULU—Arriving on the steamer Ventura, Prince Robert Miletaka, youngest son of the King of German Samoa, is in Honolulu in search of an English education. With him comes the announcement that if the climate of Hawaii is satisfactory all sons of the South sea royalty will be sent here to be educated.

# Boston's Overcoat Store



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The CONTINENTAL cordially invites you to inspect what we believe to be the best stock of Overcoats ever shown in this city.

THE GREAT COAT FOR AUTOMOBILING—Cut extra large and full—with windshields, with belts or half belts. At

\$18, \$20, \$25, \$30 up to \$50

THE CONVERTIBLE OVERCOAT—Cut full and long in many styles of goods—friezes, chinchillas, etc., whole or half belts and without belts.

\$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35

BLACK KERSEY OVERCOATS AND OXFORD KERSEYS with velvet collars and some plain collars.

\$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35

FANCY OVERCOATS—Three quarter length in fancy fabrics—single and double breasted styles.

\$15, \$20, \$25, \$30

REMEMBER—We believe this the greatest display in New England and we show all the new overcoats from the best makers.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

# The CONTINENTAL

BOSTON'S GREATEST CLOTHING STORE

651-657 Washington St., Cor. Bowdoin St.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

William F. Ray, general superintendent of the Boston & Maine, has introduced a monthly record system governing employees in the operating department to obtain perfect service.

The construction department of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company is installing a double light effect switchboard in the ticket office at South station.

The crew dispatchers of the eastern district, New Haven road, are in session at South station today, working on a special holiday schedule for Thanksgiving.

Fred F. Williams, chief train dispatcher for the Boston & Albany, is examining a class of firemen in line for engineers on the book of rules and signals, at the South station headquarters.

Ernest Doull, transportation timekeeper for the New Haven at South station, is spending a two weeks' vacation at Washington, D. C., and Old Point Comfort, Va.

The signal department of the Boston & Albany is changing Everett Junction tower, located at the New England Coal & Coke Company plant, from a single to a double track machine, which will control the new second track to be placed in service Nov. 24 between East Somerville and Chelsea.

The Adams Express Company received at South station over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads yesterday a large shipment of Pittsburgh yard draft horses consigned to the Boston market.

The Allston shops of the Boston & Albany are rebuilding regular line full dining cars, which will be placed in Boston and Utica (N. Y.) service with New York Central lines when completed.

George Church, first track train dispatcher of the Boston & Albany, is making his semi-annual inspection of grades and sidings of the Boston division.

## NO INCREASE IN BOARD'S REPORT

NEW YORK—The report of the arbitration board on the standardization of pay demanded by the engineers of 50 eastern railroads favors granting the demand, but will result in no advantage to any great number. It will mean a leveling of rates on all eastern roads. The commission will hold a final meeting in Chicago tomorrow, and the report will be made public probably on Monday.

**SOCIALIST HAS CONTROL**  
TOPEKA, Kan.—Fred W. Stanton, a Socialist of Girard, will cast the deciding vote in the Kansas Senate during the next four years on legislation in which the Republicans and Democrats oppose each other with their full party strength. Of the other 30 members of the Senate 20 are Democrats and 10 Republicans. The Lieutenant Governor-elect, who will have the right to vote, is a Republican.

**VERMONT OFFICIAL VOTE IN**  
MONTPELIER, Vt.—The official tabulation of the presidential vote in Vermont was completed at 6 o'clock Wednesday night by Secretary of State Guy W. Bailey and is as follows: Taft, 23,334; Roosevelt, 22,973; Wilson, 15,354; Chaffin, 115; Debs, 928. Plurality for Taft, 1251.

# Make Your Cut Glass Sparkle with Gold Dust

Soap leaves a greasy film on glass, which is hard to remove; the following method of washing will, however, make glass crystal clear:

Take a wooden tub, or pad the metal sink with soiled glass-linen towels, or any soft piece of cotton. Wash the glass in warm suds, made by dissolving a teaspoonful of GOLD DUST washing powder in a pan of hot water; use a soft brush to clean surface, then rinse in water of the same temperature.

After the glass has been carefully dried on glass linen, use a camel's hair brush to polish the cut surface.

The Gold Dust Twins Make the Wash and Brighten  
GOLD DUST is sold in 3c size and LARGE packages. The large package means a greater economy.  
“Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work”



# "COLLEGE HERO" GIRLS WIN MORE APPLAUSE

Another audience of social distinction greeted the performance of "The College Hero" at the St. James theatre and encouraged by the applause of their friends the 700 young men and women put forth their best efforts to please.

One of the most popular of the score of groups is the girl freshmen group. As they make their entrance they are greeted with a round of applause at every performance.

With the practise of the actual presentations before an audience, the performance has taken on an unusual

finish for an amateur production and the many chorus numbers go with a real snap. No small factor in the success of the piece is the finished playing of the music by the enlarged orchestra.

Those in the group, left to right, are Ethel Hawkins, Marian Johnson, Geraldine Jacob, Rhea Ashley, Gertrude Morrison, Bertha McDonough, Ruth Southwick, M. Blanche Fisher, Elizabeth Sturdevant, Amy La Vigne, Ethel Bailey, Vera McDonald, Allene Sullivan and Mildred Fay.



(Photo by Elmer Chickering)  
POPULAR FRESHMAN GROUP IN AMATEUR PRODUCTION.

## COMMONS ADJOURN AT SPEAKER'S WISH

(Continued from page one)

the anti-home rule leaders who seconded amendment, were heard by ministerial benches, as was Mr. Pollock, Unionist member for Warwick. By this time the language of the speakers was growing distinctly personal, and presently some one called Mr. Asquith a traitor.

The speaker at once intervened, but explained that he did not know from whom the word came. Sir William Bull immediately claimed to have uttered it, whereupon the speaker remarked that it was unparliamentary.

Captain Craig having demanded how anybody could be expected to be parliamentary, Sir William Bull reiterated the word traitor and was requested by the speaker to withdraw. He immediately did this and his exit was followed by cheers, while Mr. Pollock continued his speech. After him came two more Unionists, insisting vehemently that the government had defied constitutional practice and sounded the knell of representative government, then, a little after 7 o'clock, the attorney-general rose to reply.

In a moment he was overwhelmed with cries of "adjourn" and it became evident that the opposition had no intention of permitting him to continue.

Reiterated claims for fair play on the part of the speaker were answered by Austen Chamberlain, who declared that no fair play had been given to the Unionists. The speaker declined to express an opinion on that subject, but declared, amidst loud ministerial cheers, that those who appealed for fair play ought to show it.

Then came Page Croft with the declaration that parliamentary government was finished, whilst Mr. Wyndham, Unionist cabinet minister and war minister in the last cabinet, cried "Civil war! civil war!"

A storm of cries of "adjourn" and "sit down" were then addressed to the attorney-general with the result that the speaker finally interposing announced that he would adjourn the House for an hour.

The House met again at 8:30, when the speaker called upon the attorney-general. Sir Rufus Isaacs had gone no further than the words "Mr. speaker" when in a moment the storm burst out again. The opposition laughed and cheered and shouted, "adjourn!" "adjourn!" at the top of their voices.

After a vain effort to gain a hearing the attorney-general sat down and was immediately followed by Lord Halsbury, one of the Unionist members for Yorkshire. Lord Halsbury was exactly as successful as Sir Rufus Isaacs.

It became evident that the opposition had no intention of allowing the debate to continue.

So far the ministers had sat through the scene in silence. At this period their back benches began to hiss, and loud cries of "chair, chair," supported the speaker in his effort to gain control of the House.

"No more business!" shouted Sir Edward Carson, whilst Bonar Law, Austen Chamberlain and Walter Long and all the other Conservative leaders cheered him loudly.

"No more business this Parliament!" added some one else. "No more business at Westminster! No more rule!" roared the opposition, and then Lord Halsbury sat down and the speaker again rose.

So long, he said, as the opposition stuck to parliamentary cries of "Adjourn" and "Divide" he had no power to treat them as disorderly. Now it was obvious that the opposition was determined to prevent any discussion.

The loud cheers with which this was greeted proved the accuracy of the speaker's judgment, and, continuing, he announced that in scenes of such disorder he could do nothing but adjourn the House.

It was after the speaker left the chair that the most disgraceful scenes took place. Ministerialists and the opposition had to mingle in order to leave the House and there was a moment when it seemed as if actual violence might ensue.

Winston Churchill, who had been waving his handkerchief to ministerialists who was cheering the prime minister, turned for a second and waved it towards the opposition.

Ronald MacNeil, one of the Unionist members for Kent, seized the speaker's

bound copy of orders and flung it at the first lord. It struck him on the side of the head.

He turned for a moment as if to retaliate but he was dragged back by John Gulland, Scottish whip, and Sir Maurice Levy.

Gradually the House emptied amidst a scene of disorder such as probably has never been witnessed before.

Later in the evening the cabinet and opposition leaders both held meetings. No news as to the decision of the government was permitted to be made public, but an urgent whip was issued to all supporters of the coalition. It is the object of the opposition to force a general election at this moment which they regard as peculiarly favorable from their point of view for testing the opinion of the country.

What the government have decided to do remains to be seen. Mr. Balfour was absent from the House on Wednesday and was not present at the subsequent meeting of leaders. What his advice will be when he returns it is impossible to say, but the very being of Parliament is at stake.

## ONE-CENT POSTAGE TO BE PROPOSED BY NEW ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON—One-cent postage, an extension of the parcels post and rural free delivery service, establishment of federal aid for post roads and a re-adjustment of railway mail pay, are some of the postoffice reforms to be instituted by the new Democratic administration, according to information obtained here today.

Democratic sentiment in the House and Senate is against any further extension of the civil service in the postoffice department at present. It was stated that President-elect Wilson will be urged to rescind the executive order promulgated by President Taft, putting fourth class postmasters in the classified list. Democrats believe this policy impractical.

Information gathered by the House Democratic investigation committees is said to show that the postoffice is being burdened with unprofitable business which should be offset by business now carried by express companies. Legislation will be urged to remedy this.

Railway mail charges will be readjusted on a space basis and the present system of weighing done away with. Under the space system the government will contract for entire cars and use them according to the amount of mail to be carried.

Democrats believe the problem of unionizing the postal employees has been practically settled. They contend that the ban on the right of petition having been removed, the clerks will not have so great an incentive to form unions. Unionizing will be permitted, however, it is said.

## MARINER GULL PICTURES SHOWN BY BIRD EXPERTS

Habits of the mariner gull were shown in detail in lantern slides this morning by Howard H. Cleaves of New Brighton, New York, before 350 members of the American Ornithological Union, in session at Agassiz Museum, Harvard. Mr. Cleaves frequently gave several hours to taking a single photograph. He said that the birds, while congregating at Lake George, about seven miles from the sea in Nova Scotia, flew always to the salt water for their food and that of their young.

Alexander Forbes of Milton spoke on "The Flight of Birds," and George W. Field told of "The Present Status of the Heath Hen."

After the closing session, this afternoon, the members are invited to the residence of William Brewster, Cambridge, where there is a bird museum. Tomorrow they are invited to the home of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass., where there is also a museum.

## COMMERCE CHAMBER DIRECTORS TO HEAR OF RAILROAD DEAL

(Continued from page one)

relative to the Grand Trunk situation, Governor Foss' message was as follows:

"I have asked Chairman MacLeod of our railroad commission to attend the national convention of railroad commissioners and to take all the orders and material necessary for a thorough presentation of the Grand Trunk problem. Chairman MacLeod will be glad to confer with the Rhode Island representatives and meet the President and attorney-general to any extent desired."

### Mr. Chamberlin's Plan

Mr. Chamberlin stated in Montreal yesterday that he would be in New York today to confer with representatives of the Wabash railroad on traffic arrangements between the cities of Buffalo and Detroit, for which the contract was about to expire, and that he would call at the rooms of Mr. Mellen in the Grand Central station. Mr. Mellen, in reply to a statement that Mr. Chamberlin had said that only on the basis of a 25-year contract could the two roads come to an agreement, said he would surely accept such an advance whenever Mr. Chamberlin chose to make it.

It is understood that J. E. Dalrymple, vice-president in charge of traffic for the Grand Trunk system, and E. H. Fitzhugh, president of the Southern New England railroad, also will be in New York today.

### May Shut Out Boston

But even the consummation of such an agreement between the two roads would not, according to Mr. Chamberlin, mean the abandonment of the Grand Trunk extension to Providence, although it might mean the abandonment of the Grand Trunk extension to Boston from White River Junction in Vermont.

"No agreement that I can reach with Mr. Mellen can affect the Southern New England line in any way whatever," said Mr. Chamberlin in Montreal yesterday.

"The line from Palmer into Providence will be completed, whatever arrangements we may be able to make with Mr. Mellen, and whether we make any arrangement or not."

Mr. Chamberlin was asked if it was doubtful the extension of the Grand Trunk would be built from White River Junction to Boston, and he replied:

"Quite so again. And before we are condemned for even considering the abandonment of this enterprise it may be proper for me to remind the public that we have not got a charter for so much of that railroad as would run from White River Junction down to the Massachusetts line."

William S. McNary, chairman of the state harbor and land commission, and member of the port directors, reported to the meeting of the board today the result of his meeting with Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven, yesterday, when the railroad situation here was gone over in considerable detail.

### Mr. Mellen Denies Pact

In reply to several questions yesterday Mr. Mellen said that no agreement had been as yet perfected between the Grand Trunk and New Haven roads, that he had met Mr. Chamberlin several times, but not within the past week or so.

Co. Warman, assistant to the Grand Trunk prior to his departure for New York late yesterday said: "The Grand Trunk is not trifling with the people of New England. The temper of the American public makes it extremely dangerous to do so. Already the politi-

cians have declared open season for the railroads.

"Any railroad that would venture to enter into an agreement with any other that could be construed into a combination in restraint of trade, traffic and transportation, would be inviting disaster not only for itself but for every railroad in the country."

### Fruit Exchange Protests

Alfred P. Lee, president of the Fruit and Produce Exchange, in a letter to Cy Warman referred to the exchange as "chagrined" indeed over current reports relative to the Grand Trunk coming to Boston. Is it possible that we who lent our energies so vigorously have been duped?" to which Mr. Warman replied in part:

"I have your note of this date. I can appreciate thoroughly how you, your associates, in fact all the people in New England who have stood so long and so faithfully on the firing line, feel over this matter. I for one have not given up. I know the honest intentions and the earnest purpose of the late Mr. Hays and of President Fitzhugh and I have the same faith in President Chamberlin, who says he will accept nothing that will not insure to New England service to which New England is entitled."

### Mayor Is Reassured

Mayor Fitzgerald today expressed surprise that London financial interests should be criticized for not supplying the necessary money for the Grand Trunk extension in view of the fact that the Boston money interests were unwilling to render assistance. In a letter he received from President Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk railroad he was informed that New England interests would be looked after and that the people here could rest assured of this.

## GOV. WILSON SAYS U. S. PEOPLE HAVE CAUSE FOR THANKS

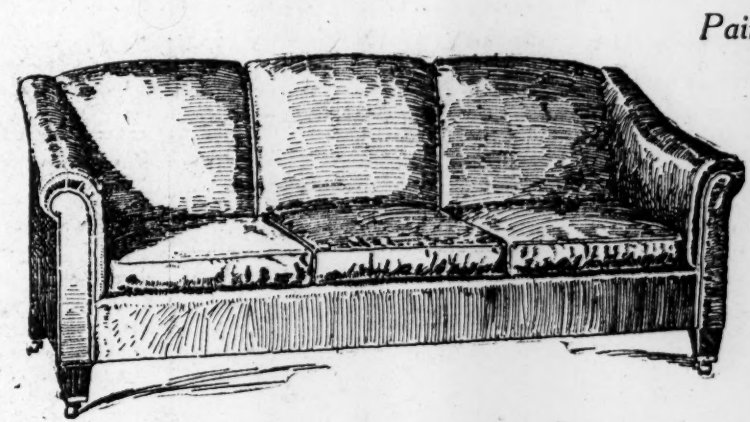
PRINCETON, N. J.—Governor Wilson today issued his Thanksgiving proclamation in part as follows:

"Another year of peace and prosperity has passed by. The life of the state and of the nation has been undisturbed by war or pestilence or disaster of any kind. We have been free to choose our own ways and have gone through the varied action of a great political campaign without violence or passion. The hope of our people has arisen with an increase of their life and God has been very gracious to us in all His dealings."

President-elect Wilson's Princeton classmates of 1879, which is one of the most distinguished classes that has ever graduated from the university, will have him as their guest of honor at a dinner at the University Club in New York on Friday night as a farewell honor prior to his departure for a month's vacation.

Among the prominent graduates who will attend the dinner are: Dr. A. Woodruff Halsey, president of the class, who will act as toastmaster; Cleveland H. Dodge; Cyrus McCormick, head of the Harvester Trust; Dr. Jasper Garmany, Harold Godwin, Robert H. McCarter, former attorney-general of New Jersey; Edwin W. Sheldon, president of the United States Trust Company; Charles Talcott, member of Congress from the Utica district, and Col. Edwin A. Stevens, road commissioner for New Jersey. The dinner will be strictly private.

The President-elect continued to receive messages today on the question of calling an extra session of Congress in March. The Governor announced Wednesday night, in speaking of the tariff and monopoly questions, that he proposed to carry out the pledges he made in his campaign speeches, to cut special privilege out of tariff schedules, prevent unfair competition in business and to destroy private monopolies.



## SOFA COMFORT

In this sofa we have tried to show how much comfort it is possible to put into a piece of furniture.

First the design—broad and deep, with gently sloping back.

Then the upholstery—the softest, most luxurious we could find.

And, over all, six big English cushions.

Length, 6 ft. 8 in. Price, in muslin, \$58.

## PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

48 Canal Street

Between North Station and Haymarket Square

## DISTURBERS IN HOOD PROTEST STRIKE ARE ARRAIGNED IN COURT

Judge E. T. Luce in Waltham police court today dismissed the cases of Mendig Skockoliski and Rafilaewi, who were arraigned on charges of throwing stones at persons and assault, respectively, in connection with the protest strike at Watertown in the Hood Rubber Company's mill. In the case of Frank Borrelli, charged with assault and battery of a policeman, the judge fined the accused \$10. Thomas C. Connolly of Boston represented the first two defendants.

Frank Daniels one of the I. W. W. organizers is to address the Armenian strikers this afternoon. He declares that if the striking employees are allowed to return Monday and no discrimination is shown they will go back. About 800 protest strikers, distributed in the street adjoining the company's factory at Watertown, made several attempts to prevent 300 employees from entering the work today and the Skockoliski girl was arrested on the picket line.

Policemen were stationed at the entrance to the mill and little trouble was experienced. Strike leaders addressed the strikers and advised them to go home and attend a meeting at 1103 Cambridge street this afternoon, when the situation would be discussed.

All night long about 80 men, temporarily assigned as watchmen, guarded the mill and five police officers kept watch over the entrance. Newton and Cambridge policemen who were called to the assistance of the Watertown officials yesterday remained in the police station all night and went on duty at Bigelow and Elton avenues and Mt. Auburn street this morning. Wherever the strikers tried to congregate the police dispersed them.

When about 200 strikers gathered on Mt. Auburn street, just below Bigelow avenue, John J. Ballam who, with Carlo Tresea and Frank Daniels, organizers of the I. W. W., is at the head of the striking employees, asked the Cambridge police sergeant for permission to address the workers and advise them to go home. This was granted and after several minutes Thomas F. Lyons, chief of Watertown police, arrived on the scene and ordered the policemen to disperse the crowd. The sergeant intervened however, explained the reason for the gathering and the meeting was allowed to proceed. All the strike leaders addressed the striking employees and they afterwards went home.

## SAYS CHARTER IS DESPOTISM

Addressing the Puddingstone Club last evening Harvey N. Shepard arraigned the Boston charter government as a pure despotism. He said:

"It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find in any scheme of government, certainly in any free country, a parallel to the relations of the mayor and council under its provisions."

### CHINESE STUDENTS ON WAY HERE

Three young Chinese students arrived at San Francisco yesterday en route to Cambridge, Mass., where they will attend Harvard University. They, with six others, crossed the Pacific ocean on the steamship Nile, and were sent out of the Boxer indemnity fund.

## A. F. OF L. TO ENTER I. W. W.'S FIELD FOR UNSKILLED WORKERS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The opening of the contest impending between the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World was begun at today's session. Paul Scharrenberg, delegate from the San Francisco labor council introduced a resolution pledging the federation to a campaign of education among the unskilled laborers of the country.

"It is now generally recognized," said Scharrenberg's resolution, "that the millions of so-called migratory unskilled or common laborers of this country must be organized and brought within the protecting fold of the American Federation of Labor and whereas immeasurable assistance can be rendered in this work by the members of all organized skilled crafts if they will give every possible assistance and encouragement to these workers who have been falsely led to believe that the American Federation is mainly interested in the further advancement and uplifting of the crafts already organized."

"Therefore be it resolved by the thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we urge on all affiliated unions to constantly impress upon the unorganized, unskilled workers that all workers are welcome under the banner of the American Federation of Labor."

The resolution also directed the executive committee of the federation to take up immediately the general organization of the unskilled workers.

The resolution will be approved by the convention. This will bring the contest to the Industrial Workers of the World, as it is certain the federation will go after the unskilled workers in the steel industry, where the I. W. W. is already strong.

Samuel Gompers will be reelected president of the federation. In addition, he will carry into office along with him most of the present officers of that body. If a real contest is made against him

by the Socialists, as is threatened, he will defeat the candidate selected to oppose him by more than 100 votes.

It seemed likely today that the candidate of the Socialists would be Duncan McDonald of the United Mine Workers. At least the leaders of the opposition to Mr. Gompers were seeking Mr. McDonald's support, but whether they succeed in drafting him will not be revealed until the election is reached next week.

An individual canvass of the entire delegation now in attendance at the convention of the federation, in session here, showed that the attempt to secure enough pledges against Mr. Gompers has failed. The Socialist strength, although greater than at any previous convention of the federation since that held at Norfolk, is still far from sufficient to control.

There will be a contest over a number of the offices. Eugene J. Briss, general secretary of the Journeymen Tailors Union, will be named by the Socialists and anti-administration delegates to oppose John B. Lennon for treasurer of the federation. Mr. Briss defeated Mr. Lennon for reelection as the delegate of the journeymen tailors. Mr. Lennon is attending the convention on credentials from the Bloomington, Ill., trades and labor assembly.

William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, will oppose James O'Connell for reelection.

The opposition to the present administration is desirous of running John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers, for second vice-president. Mr. White has not consented to make the race.

## MR. CLARK LOOKS FOR EXTRA SESSION

PITTSBURGH—Champ Clark, speaker of the national House of Representatives, spent last night in Pittsburgh on his way to Washington. Mr. Clark expressed the opinion that there would be an extra session of Congress and a prompt revision of the tariff. He thought that a few months should suffice for this, as a number of schedules were very well considered by Congress in connection with the bills vetoed by President Taft. Mr. Clark said he was confident that the existing prosperity will continue.

## OUR PIANO SALE

Brought a Large Response

Every casual visitor and every purchaser surprised at the wonderful values.

New Uprights—products of well-known makers

\$141.00 \$189.00 \$295.00

Eighty-eight Note Player Piano.....\$365.00

Terms arranged if you do not wish to pay cash.

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY





# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## NEW YORK VIEW OF FASHIONS SAUSAGES ARE NOW IN SEASON

Many materials combined with fur

Northern and southern methods of making

NOTHING is too delicate in texture or light in color to be combined with fur. Evening dresses of tulle, beaded lace, or filmy shadow styles have their lines brought out by a band of sable, Alaska or Russian. Blouses to wear with suits of cloth or velvet have a touch of narrow fur at neck and wrist, hats are edged with it whether their brims be of transparent net or of velvet. It makes covers for buttons, crowns for hats, and all the more usual appointments in the way of neck pieces, cuffs, muffs and stoles, and no end of odd little pieces that are like small garments to be worn with the street frocks that are out in new and enticing models, writes Fannie Field from New York.

Serge and velvet are prime favorites for these street frocks and often there is a cutaway coat of velvet to go with the serge, which transforms it into another appearing costume. The velvet dresses are more apt to have a fur garment added for warmth when the weather demands thicker clothing, though many women wear these all winter with the aid of a warm under jacket and some of the larger neck pieces, worn with huge muffs that are the correct mode, as well as a very excellent protection from winter winds, for notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary, it is a woman's own fault if she does not secure styles at once smart and comfortable.

Taupe and brown, with all the yellow tones for contrast, are leading favorites this year, with black and certain blues worn as always. As usual, when fur is the rage, velvets and velvet finished woolens are leaders in fabrics for street wear and velvet is quite as much to the fore for handsome dinner, reception and evening gowns. Velvet means velvet usually, for this material is now so beautifully made and finished that people prefer it. Aside from its smaller cost, it outwears silk velvet many times and in the better grades is by no means cheap.

Of lace fixings for the neck there is simply no end, and many of these are attached to fancy collars and tabs of white



4800  
4785  
4909

or black satin that, adjusted in a moment, will transform a collarless house blouse into just the right effect to wear with street attire. A few such fixings allow great variety of effect at small cost or trouble, and dress up a plain costume wonderfully. Blouses of lace with touches of darker tint in velvet, net, chiffon and fur are very much worn for dress occasions, but for general wear shirt types of washable crepe silk brocades and satins are best worn.

The accompanying illustration shows designs by the McCall Company, New York, designers and makers of patterns.

THERE are many methods of making sausage meat, but most of them vary in the matter of proportions only. All of them, to be perfect, require the use of young pork, but some recipes demand more fat meat than others, and some call for a combination of pork with other meat, says the Kansas City Star. Here are a number of recipes:

New York sausage meat—Take seven pounds and a half of lean, clean pork, and two pounds and a half of larding pork, and grind to a fine mince. Add three quarters of an ounce of sage and half an ounce of summer savory. Mix well, pack in sound muslin bags about half the diameter of small salt bags, dip in melted lard that will harden and keep out the air, and hang away to use as needed. Sausages should be kept in a cool place.

Colonial Massachusetts home made bologna sausage—Take equal weights of ham, beef and veal, chop fine and season highly with salt, pepper, cloves and allspice. To ascertain whether you have sufficient seasoning, do a little of the meat in a small cake and fry it. If it needs more, add to taste. Now pack in well cleaned and moistened "cases," put in brine and let remain nine or ten days, then smoke for a week. If preferred, boil in the casings until tender, then dry them.

Carolina sausage—Grind together pork

in the proportion of two thirds lean meat to one third fat meat. To every 12 pounds of the meat add nine even table-spoonfuls of black pepper and six of salt. Make up into little cakes and fry. As fast as fried pack in a stone crock and pour hot melted fat over them. Be sure all are well covered. Tie a paper over the jar and keep in a cool place.

Creole sausage—Grind together four pounds of lean fresh pork and two pounds of fat. Mix them thoroughly and season with one table-spoonful each of chili pepper and cayenne, two table-spoonfuls of salt. Chop fine one clove of garlic and two large onions and add to the meat mixture, together with two bay leaves, a sprig of thyme and three sprigs of parsley, all finely minced, and a half table-spoonful of allspice. Mix well, then pack into prepared casings. When ready to use, according to Creole custom, fry in boiling lard or oil.

### HOME HELPS

When cutting new bread dip the knife in hot water, and the bread can then be cut as smoothly as stale.

To stop a door hinge from creaking, rub it with a lead pencil.

Before using clotheslines for the first time, boil them for a quarter of an hour. This will make them much stronger and more weather proof.

To peel apples quickly and easily, pour boiling water over them. The skins will then come off readily.

Less sugar will be necessary for sweetening sour fruit, if a pinch of carbonate of soda be added to it when it is stewed.

To remove the stains from fireproof dishes which have become brown from baking, soak them in strong borax and water.

The work of cleaning white paint should be divided between two people, one doing the washing and the other the polishing. The washing should be done with soap suds and warm water and a piece of flannel, the drying with a piece of old linen, and the polishing should be done immediately with a soft duster.

## ONE HUNDRED TALKS ABOUT OUR STORE ETHICS—No. 19

The Old School Retailer Says to His Advertiser:

"Always keep in mind that you hold a brief for our store. You speak to the mass of newspaper readers for us. You are our advocate. Your arguments must create the conviction in the minds of people that it is to their interest to trade with us. ADVERTISING has no other ends."

Shepard Norwell Company Says to Its Advertiser:

"We wish to write for our customers. Give them information of things they need. Let the dull commonplace give way to the brighter style. Win a reading constituency by being agreeable and intelligent and truthful. Secure attention by stating facts that serve our patrons."

(Continued Wednesday)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

### TRIED RECIPES

REEF A LA CARACAS  
Pick over two ounces smoked dried beef and chop fine. Add one cup tomatoes, one fourth cup grated cheese, few drops of onion juice, few grains each of cinnamon and cayenne. Melt butter, add mixture, and, when heated, add three well beaten eggs. Cook until eggs are of creamy consistency, stirring and scraping from bottom of pan.

CELERIERS OYSTERS  
Wash the oysters, drain and dry between towels (one pint of oysters). Season with salt and pepper, dip in melted butter, then in fine cracker crumbs. Cook in hot buttered chafin dish. Arrange on toast, pour over white sauce and sprinkle with celery salt. Melt two table-spoonfuls butter, add two table-spoonfuls flour, one-quarter teaspoon each of salt and pepper, then gradually one cup of scalded milk.

FISH A LA PROVENCALE  
One fourth cup butter, 2½ table-spoonfuls flour, two cups milk, yolks of four hard boiled eggs, one teaspoon anchovy essence, two cups cold boiled flaked fish. Make a sauce of butter, flour and milk. Mash yolks of eggs and mix with anchovy essence, add to sauce, then add fish. Serve as soon as heated.

LENTIL CUTLETS  
One quart of water, two ounces of rice, one dessert-spoon of chopped parsley, one pint of German lentils, one onion, one carrot chopped small, one ounce of fat, one quarter teaspoon of thyme and salt and pepper, tomato catsup as required. Wash, then soak lentils for 12 hours. Cook gently all ingredients together until thick and tender. Turn on a plate. When cold, form into cutlets. Egg and bread crumb or flour them and fry in hot fat until a nice brown. Arrange around a mound of mashed potatoes or spinach, with good sauce poured around the base.

STUFFED TOMATOES  
Select large tomatoes of even size and scoop out a small place in the top and fill with a stuffing made as follows: Fry a small onion, chopped fine, in a table-spoonful of butter; when nearly done add some bread crumbs, moistened with a little milk or water and season with pepper and salt. Put a little bit of butter on each, then bake. Another dressing is made as follows: Chop very fine cold meat or fowl of any kind, with a very small piece of bacon added, fry an onion, chopped fine, in a table-spoonful of butter, and when nearly done add the meat, some bread crumbs, pepper and salt, cook a minute, mix well, add the yolk of an egg and fill the tomatoes; place in a baking dish, sprinkle bread crumbs over them, with some small bits of butter and bake. Use either as a garnish or as a dish by itself.

TOMATO TOAST  
Cook four tomatoes and two small onions, pared and cut fine, for three quarters of an hour. Drain off the water, add salt and pepper to suit the taste, two thirds of a cup of sweet milk or cream, a piece of butter the size of an egg. Have ready some pieces of toasted bread and pour the tomatoes over it.

FRENCH LAYER CAKE  
Take eight eggs, half a pound of sugar, half a pound of flour, a quarter pound of melted butter, a spoonful of vanilla extract. Beat the eggs with the sugar, heating near a mild fire until the mixture is a little warmer than blood heat. They may be heated in a pan of warm water or on the back of the range. When well warmed remove from heat, continuing to beat until they are quite cold. This makes the cake short and tender. Add the flour with a wooden spoon, then the butter. Put into a buttered mold and bake in moderate oven for 25 minutes. Cut into three layers with a sharp knife. Fill with mocha, chocolate, caramel, vanilla or any other cream.—San Francisco Call.

### PRESS FIRST

After a garment is basted just where you intend to sew, press before you stitch, and you will be surprised no less than pleased at the result, says Needlecraft.

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## THANKSGIVING DECORATIONS

Odd costumes for men and women

VEGETABLE decorations will be the feature of a Thanksgiving party to be held in a country house. The turkey will be decorated with strings of cranberries, tiny sausages and small yellow onions. The centerpiece will be a large, flat round basket filled with yellow-toned vegetables.

The appetizer will be anchovies curled in a ring of carrot resting on a small lettuce leaf. With the vegetable salad will be served small carrots molded of soft yellow cheese with a sprig of parsley in the end. The dessert will be in keeping with the dinner scheme, says the New York Sun. A garden basket made of spun sugar will be filled with ice cream vegetables with their natural color and markings. The dinner favors are to be wax bonbon boxes resembling the various vegetables.

For the dance to follow the dinner the hostess has provided vegetable costumes for men and women. There are skirts and bodices made of overlapped layers of crinkly green paper, giving the effect of fluffy heads of lettuce. The parsley costume has a foundation of white with paniers formed of the paper parsley, a large bunch being worn at the waist, and a wreath in the hair.

The radish has been used for another costume. The bright red skirt is sur-

mounted by a deep neck ruff or bodice formed of green leaves. Little red cotton filled paper radishes are to be worn as earrings.

The costumes of the men might seem difficult to arrange, but they have been worked out remarkably well. The longer vegetables, as cucumbers, ears of corn, carrots and stalks of celery, have been utilized. Dark green paper, slightly striped and dotted, has made an admirable "Mr. Cucumber," while "Father Corn" is a long lanky creature of barred yellow and white paper and flappy green crepe paper coat effect. Vivid yellow paper bag containing a dozen small snappers, topped with green. A whitish yellow paper, made in long strips, carries out the celery costume.

A popular place card this year shows a small hand painted turkey and is wired to hang on the water goblet. Never were the bonbon snappers, with favors, fortunes, paper headgear, charms, etc., more fascinating and appropriate than those designed for this Thanksgiving. One novelty is a large yellow crepe paper bag containing a dozen small snappers.

Among the appropriate place cards are chubby children driving turkeys made of real feathers glued to the rough edged cards.

## IT STANDS FOR GOOD OF PEOPLE

Housewives League adding to its numbers

DURING the past year there has been born in the United States a national movement, called the Housewives League. Its object is to make a better housekeeper, a better wife and consequently a better home. It stands for the good of the people, writes one of its members.

For too long has the housewife allowed leaks to enter the home. At first these leaks were unconscious, perhaps, but unfortunately today they have become a part of the home.

The keynote of the present situation was struck when Mrs. Julian Heath, president and founder of this movement, publicly called the women's attention to the facts that they are mostly to blame, that they are the spenders of the men's earnings, that their power as spenders is sufficient to stem and also turn, the tide of unwarranted extravagance and waste of the country. The women of this country responded. Today this movement has members from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the gulf of Mexico, and almost every city and town where there is not yet a group formed, is asking for information upon this subject.

The object of the league is not only to awaken the housewife to her responsibility, but to urge her also to "uphold the enforcement of laws which affect food

supplies and the cost of living and to secure further legislation, when necessary, toward that end."

An interesting meeting was held recently in Sayles hall, Brown University, Providence, R. I., hundreds of housewives being present. Mrs. Julian Heath in addressing them said: "All kinds of academic solutions of the present high cost of living have been advanced, but when it comes to the practical solution, we are to blame. Man has spent years learning to utilize the by-products of his businesses and is today making money out of what his grandfathers threw away. Women, on the contrary, are throwing away much that their grandmothers used, so we are deteriorating in our business."

Mrs. Alfred L. Lustig, president of the Providence Housewives League, presided over this enthusiastic gathering. Prof. Walter G. Everett, acting president of Brown University, extended a greeting to the housewives and further said: "It is fitting that this meeting should be held here because its object is to be so largely educational. This cause of yours is universal. We are all members of one of two classes, either the class of housewives, or those dependent on housewives for food and comfort." The names of many were added to the membership list after the meeting.

## WOMEN OF AUSTRALIA SPEAK

Plead for enfranchisement of their sisters

A PETITION signed by the president and secretary of a large number of women's organizations of the commonwealth of Australia has been addressed to the right honorable, the speaker and members of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, Great Britain and Ireland, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. The petition which is forwarded to Mr. Outhwaite, M. P., formerly a resident of Melbourne, urges the necessity and importance of passing into law a measure to enfranchise the women of the United Kingdom on equal terms with men.

The petition maintains that "in the Australian commonwealth, and in the six different states, the opponents of women suffrage voiced the same objections, the same fears, the same prophecies of failure, and disorder of a very serious nature, not only to Australia but to the whole British empire, if our women were allowed to become part of the body politic, as are voiced in England today. Experience has falsified them all, and at every election our women cast their votes with an intelligence and discrimination, not surpassed by the men electors."

The signatories of this petition further declare that "in the name of democracy which knows neither class nor sex, we plead for the enfranchisement of our sisters," and as a further argument it is pointed out that when Australian men come to live in England they retain their political status and are able to take part in electing their representatives to the House of Commons, while Australian women who go to England lose their status, and it is further submitted that the British Parliament "is guilty of grave injustice, in compelling the Australian

women, free, self-respecting citizens in their own country, to wear the yoke of political serfdom in England."

The petition, of which the signatories represent every side of the non-party political, professional, philanthropic, social and industrial life, women voters who are moulding the Australian nation, is to be handed to the speaker of the House of Commons at Westminster with a view to convincing the members of Parliament of the importance of passing the measure granting votes to women.

### FRENCH TEXTILES

The exhibition of French textiles from the Mobilier National, Paris, has proved to be so popular with the London public that an application was made to the French government for an extension of the period of the loan, with the result that the date of closing has been postponed to the middle of November, writes a contributor to the Monitor. The exhibition consists of a series of seven tapestries woven at the Gobelins factory for King Louis XIV of Raphael's frescoes in the stanze of the Vatican; four Savonnerie carpets of the same period; and a collection of woven silk fabrics and embroideries of the early part of the nineteenth century.

### SLIPPER BAG

A convenient slipper bag can be made of pretty cretonne, bound with white bias folding, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. Slippers can be kept clean and safe, and one can always find them tied to one's bed—handy, yet not in the way.

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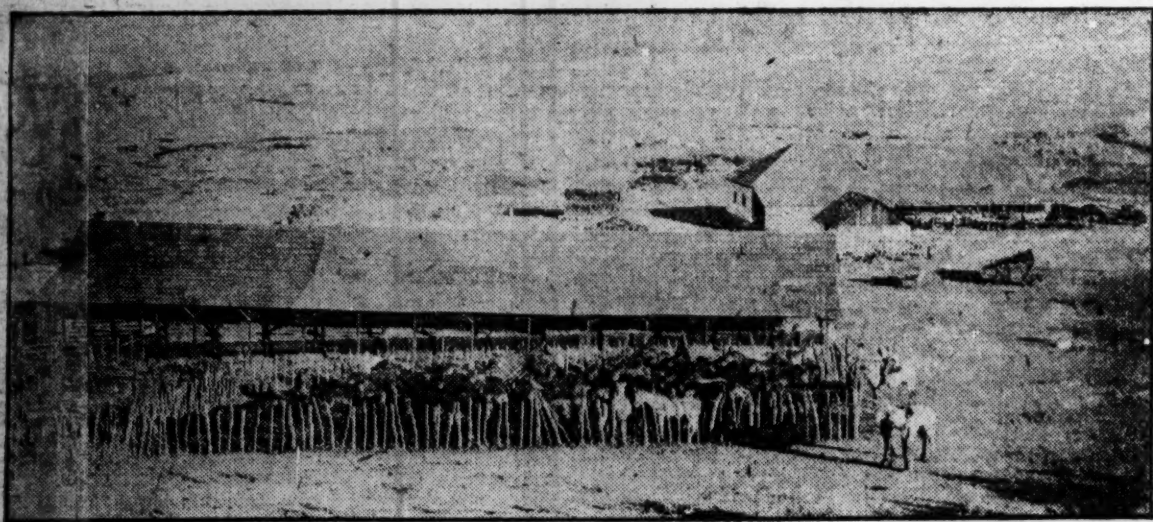


# News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

HERE is a measure of national rehabilitation in the recent proceedings in the Ecuadorian Congress against the grave accusation brought against the President of the republic by the widow of one of the leaders in the unsuccessful revolution of last January. Until quite recently the people of Ecuador appeared to be going through a period of profound national depression, the outlook both in home affairs and in international relations being judged with the utmost diffidence. Today the national spirit is manifestly once more on the upward wing—even though the crisis may not be altogether over—for the stand Congress took in that cause celebre growing out of the tragedy of Guayaquil on Jan. 25 and of Quito of Jan. 28, gives evidences of a moral courage not at all indicative of an impending collapse. This is felt in other Latin-American republics and the leading paper of a neighboring country has editorial comment on the subject that is worth reproducing. After recapitulating the stirring events of the beginning of the year and pointing out the fact that the men who beat down the Alfaro revolution today constitute the government of Ecuador, the paper goes on to say, "The widows of those generals are, then, the vanquished ones, the feeble ones altogether without the means of asserting themselves by force; yet the Ecuadorian Congress does not see it that way but has accepted the charges brought against the President of the republic and the ministers of war. Naturally this does not signify that the two Ecuadorian leaders are thought guilty, but the virile and noble proceeding of Congress shows a high-minded resolve to do its duty and a fine concept of its mission." That Peruvian paper is proud of this testimonial of Latin-American civic status: "What the Ecuadorian Congress has resolved upon," it concludes "honors that institution and the country it represents."

It is not surprising today to find a cordial appreciation of Ecuadorian progress in a Peruvian paper as it might have been a year or two ago. Today there is a growing tendency in both countries to settle that old dispute over the headwaters of the Amazon in amicable fashion and the cooperation of the Plaza and Billinghurst governments in this matter is not improbable. Aside from being a material aid to the promotion of an understanding between the two rivals of the Pacific, Peru and Chile—since Ecuador must be still regarded as the ally of the latter, along with Colombia—a reconciliation between Ecuador and Peru cannot but have a tranquillizing effect on Pan-American relations and contribute to the allaying of the extreme apprehensiveness Ecuador has of late expressed of United States policy in regard to the sanitation of Guayaquil and other pending matters. Here again it is not amiss to emphasize the consistent pro-American policy of Peru and the value of the asset represented by Peruvian friendship for the United States in the development of Pan-American affairs.

## LITTLE KNOWN LOWER CALIFORNIA IS INVITING TO THE PROSPECTOR



Round-up of horses on ranch in northern part of Lower California, where Indians are found to excel as cowboys

Land of Gold Mines and Cattle Ranches, with Valuable Resources Which Have Long Laid Undeveloped

### VANISHED PEOPLE

Lower California, a country with an eventful history, once overrun with Indians, which has been long neglected, though believed to have valuable undeveloped resources, is here pictured as it looks today. The interior is wild, but on the coast there are a number of trading ports; copper is being mined and here and there are cattle ranches. A second article on the same subject will appear in the Monitor on Nov. 19.



Cowboy camp in mountains of Lower California, showing log cabin with shingled roof

town of Tia Juana ("Aunt Jane") where they buy serapes, and mail picture postcards to the folks back home in Indiana and Missouri. Ensenada and La Paz are on the map as busy trading ports, and from Santa Rosalia we are told the Paris Rothschilds are taking snug fortunes in copper. But of the vast, little known and almost uninhabited interior of this peninsula, only occasional wandering hunters and prospectors may speak. To all others it remains a veritable terra incognita, an 800-mile-long area of charming oases and blistering deserts—an area as empty and wild as California herself before the age of irrigation and railways. In all its turbulent history no wheeled vehicle has traversed its lonely length.

Here is a region of wild beasts and grotesque, uncanny plants; of ruined missions and lost mines; a country with 380 years of eventful history, romance and tragedy. To hunters, naturalists, and those restless people who yearn for the world's wild places, Baja California offers a happy retreat. No nook or cranny of America has known more stirring epochs, and neither has any other once prominent district been so thoroughly forgotten and relegated to oblivion. That

such a vast region, undoubtedly blessed with certain valuable resources, should lie so long practically undeveloped, when the quest for land and climate is so keen can be due only to the ignorance of the busy world outside. When the first settlement of white men on the Pacific was made—that of the Spaniards at La Paz about 1530—this whole peninsula was overrun with Indians; 30,000 ranged from Ensenada to the south, but scant knowledge of them has come down to us, and in early days no reports of them seemed too absurd for belief. Relics of this ancient race abound on the peninsula. High up on the steep sides of cliffs one may see their strange carvings of men and weird beasts, mysterious symbols of a vanished people. Only a few months ago American hunters from Ensenada found a cave, near the gulf side of the peninsula, whose floor was strewn with broken pottery, fragments of stone vessels, and the crumbling bones of either men or the beasts they had devoured. A few hundred Indians still survive on the peninsula, though it is certain they do not belong to the early race that carved its mystic message on the rocks. These modern redmen, mainly

## PLAN TO ESTABLISH COMMERCE BUREAU IN BUENOS AIRES

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Supplementing early reports on his proposal for the establishment of a bureau for commercial propaganda in this city the Chilean consul-general, Don Carlos Henriquez, says the object of the establishment now under consideration by the consular corps of this city is to gather all the elements necessary for facilitating negotiations for the exchange of products, the tabulation of resources and industries, geographical, geological and sociological maps, official publications and statistics, and collections of samples of all kinds. The bureau, which is to be located in the center of the business section, will have a great number of dailies, reviews and technical publications for consultation.

Buenos Aires, the Chilean official concedes, is the logical place for such a center of propaganda and the last Pan-American congress rightly judged so in bringing up the question of a Pan-American sample establishment to be opened here at the expense of the American government. It is this establishment which the Chilean consul aims to enlarge in scope by placing by its side another establishment taking in other countries. The plan is that the dean of the consular corps shall be the president of the bureau and the other members from the directorate.

## RAILROAD CONTRACT APPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)

CURITYBA, Parana, Brazil—The state Legislature has approved the contract for the construction of the railroad that is to connect the left bank of the Paranapanema with the Prana via Jacareinho and Jatahy.

## MADRID HONORS SOUTH AMERICANS

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTA, Colombia—According to advices received from Madrid, Spain, a banquet and reception were given at the palace of the Ibero-American Union in honor of the South Americans, there being present among others, Gen. Rafael Reyes, former President of this republic; Dr. Holguin C., Gen. Avelino Caceres of Lima, Peru, and many more prominent South Americans. The Spanish monarchy and the union of the Latin peoples were toasted amid enthusiasm.

## ARGENTINA TO HAVE AN AERIAL FLEET IN THE COMING YEAR

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Military aviation is being steadily perfected in this country, thanks to the frequent ascents made by the students of the military school, and the increased activity of the government agents in Europe, notably the military attaché in Paris, in collecting data on aviation. Recently the engineer Neuberg beat the altitude record established by Argentinos, rising to a height of 2401 metres in 33 minutes.

It is announced that in the coming year an aerial fleet will be created as well as four batteries of machine guns, while infantry is to be reorganized in regiments of three battalions of two companies each, and the four regiments of the cavalry division for service in the Chaco against the Indians are to be increased by a squadron each.

Cucapas, like out a shiftless life, subsisting largely on rabbits, which they stalk and kill with sticks. They build no houses, but sleep in rude shelters between boulders or under rudely improvised sheds of sticks and leaves. Old Cucapas men have been seen lying prone in the warm ashes of the camp fire, covering their lean limbs with fine ashes to keep warm on chilly nights. When the mosquitoes are troublesome, these Indians often make a platform up in a tree, and sleep there, to escape the insects. On the scattered ranches an occasional buck is found working as a cowboy, at which they excel in tracking stray animals and living on the meaneast fare; but on the whole the lower California Indian is not much in evidence.

Sharp contrasts and sudden changes of scenery strike even the most unobtrusive traveler in Baja California—contrasts between desert and oasis, blistering sands and high, cold mountains. Only a few leagues inland from the century-old coast towns lies the wild, empty interior, given over to lions, deer, wildcats, badgers, foxes, and big-horn sheep.

From Ensenada to the east, and from Mexicali southward, trails lead off, penetrating the uninhabited country on the coast of the gulf of Cortez. This is the abode of the big-horn sheep, which in the dry autumn months come down to the tenajas or water holes, and are stalked there by hunters. One or more hunting parties go in each season in pursuit of the sheep, and usually secure fine specimens of horns, some 17 inches at the base. Hunting these big-horns has been called the hardest work in the world, not because the sheep is always so wary, but because of the hard climbing over cliffs and difficult passing through gorges. More to the south, about San Pedro Martir mountain, lions are so numerous that the lonely ranchers find it impossible to raise colts without keeping them shut up, or under constant watch. A lion will leap any ordinary corral fence and destroy the fowl beside its mother.



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## COMMITTEE FINDS NO GROUND FOR INDICTING ECUADOR'S PRESIDENT

General Plaza, Charged with Having Instigated Taking Off of Revolutionaries, Tells a Dramatic Story

## CAPITALS COMMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—What is admittedly the tensest situation since the late revolution and its tragic aftermath is coming to a close through the report of the committee of four appointed to pass on the accusation brought by the widow of General Manuel Serrano against the President of the republic, Gen. Plaza Gutierrez, for having instigated the assassination of her husband, along with that of the other revolutionary generals, here and in Quito. President Plaza, in answer to the summons of the chamber of deputies, submitted to them a full statement of his connection or disconnection with the events of Guayaquil and Quito on the 25th and 28th of January. The committee after investigating both accusation and defense, reported that there was no ground for returning an indictment against President Plaza. The committee was composed of Deputies Drs. Pio Jaramillo Alvarado and Rosendo Santos, and Senores Manuel Cabeza de Vaca and Jose Elias Monje.

President Plaza's defense and his version of the occurrences following the defeat of the revolutionary generals are read with extraordinary interest throughout the country, being extremely vivid in their detail and very ably edited. It cannot be said that General Plaza's defense has convinced of his innocence all of his accusers, but the mere fact that a public accusation against the most powerful man in the republic was taken up by Congress and handed over to a committee for investigation is considered a hopeful sign for the country, for, even supposing, public comment says, that there was no serious intention of prosecution, Congress nevertheless ran a considerable risk of complications. It is seen with gratification that the comment reported from various South American capitals is highly commendatory of this sign of civic revival.

General Plaza's account of those events is most dramatic in its simplicity. He calls to witness the population of Guayaquil that he was the one who, single-handed, defended the vanquished generals from the fury of the mob. "The masses were besieging the government palace, clamoring for the heads of General Montero and the Alfaro," howling and struggling the mob surged up to invade the palace, and there I stood, risking my life, my name and my political fortunes, in the door of the hall where the prisoners were kept, blocking the rush of the mob. . . . It was then that General Serrano came to me, terrified by the fury of the populace; he begged to be freed, and promised to renounce his military grade, all his political affiliations, and to stay away from the country unless I chose to call him back. . . . I told him that he was at the disposal of the minister of war and that I would use my good offices with him." That General Plaza did, and the minister of war, General Navarro, again holding that office now and who is accused of complicity in General Serrano's fate, was willing to let the latter go on the conditions laid down by General Serrano himself, but when the moment came to sign the renunciation of his grade in the army, as General Plaza says General Serrano promised, he would not do it and was taken to Quito with the rest of the prisoners whose fate he shared. General Plaza was not able to prevent the lynching of General Montero in Guayaquil, but he describes his efforts to prevent further violence most vividly, especially the episode in San Francisco square.

President Plaza's long statement abounds in many little touches, such as the mention of the way in which the vanquished generals, especially the master mind of the unsuccessful revolution, Gen. Eloy Alfaro, clung to their victor and old time friend, how after the doom of General Montero he met General Alfaro, who embraced him with the deepest emotion and "I have no reason for hiding from you, honorable deputies, that at that instant as we stood in a long embrace I was no longer the commander-in-chief of the victorious constitutional army but the man sensitive to his brother's adversity and calling up the memories of those times when we two were comrades in glorious battles for the fatherland and our party."

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## CHILEAN EXTENSION OF STEAMER LINE OF PERUVIAN COMPANY

Enterprise Is Expected to Promote Harmony at the Same Time It Aids in Developing Greater Commerce

## VIEW OF OFFICIAL

(Special to the Monitor)

SANTIAGO, Chile—Widespread interest has been aroused by the interview just published in one of the leading papers with the Peruvian consul-general, Senor Ricardo Colmenares, on the subject of the Peruvian Steamship Company's coming to Chilean ports. Senor Colmenares spoke of it as the logical result of the decree of March, 1910, signed by the late President Montt of Chile, extending the same privileges to the Peruvian vessels which the Chilean vessels had been enjoying in Peru for the past 30 years or more. Asked under what conditions the Peruvian steamer line intended to establish its Chilean extension, Senor Colmenares speaks of the five modern steamers, well known by this time, that make the trip between Callao and Panama and Callao and southern Peru, and which are to be put on the Chilean service with an itinerary establishing, in conjunction with the other steamship lines, a weekly service between Valparaiso and Panama and back. As for competition, the consul recalls the fears expressed at the time the service to Panama was established, while it turned out that there was freight for all, and the increased shipping facilities developed commerce. According to Senor Colmenares, the Peruvian Steamship Company has made excellent arrangements for handling of its steamers in the Chilean ports.

What made an especially favorable impression in the interview was the consul's reference to the conciliatory effect the coming of the Peruvian ships may be expected to have on the relations between the two countries. "Although this is a rather difficult path to tread," the consul-general said, "I will say that the coming of the Peruvian ships may serve to promote the rapprochement, since

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## TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

CARTAGENA, Colombia—A contract has been signed between the provincial prefect of the Atrato and a Colombian contractor for the weekly conveyance of the mail from Quibdo to Novita, the first being the head of navigation on the Atrato river and the second that on the San Juan river, providing therefore, for an interoceano mail service.

SANTA MARTA, Colombia—A contract has been signed for the establishment of mail service between this port and Riohacha, Goajira peninsula.

BOGOTA, Colombia—The municipality is in the market for an electric plant to be installed in the Chapinero.

QUITO, Ecuador—Congress has approved the executive decree providing for an appropriation for the establishment of the water supply of Ibarra.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The new immigrant hotel has been inaugurated. It is capable of holding 4000 persons, has up-to-date kitchens and a permanent exposition of agricultural machinery and models of portable houses for sale to immigrants by which the superintendent of immigration claims to have solved one of the most arduous agricultural problems.

SAO PAULO, Brazil—The construction of a railroad running north and south in this state as part of a railroad extension project is under consideration by the authorities.

SANTIAGO, Chile—A foreign syndicate has submitted proposals for the construction of workingmen's cottages on a large scale, provided the government will guarantee the interest on the amount invested. The proposal is under consideration.

nothing more natural than that the flags of both countries should visit each other, and thus contribute to international harmony. . . . This is the greatest step forward, in my opinion, made since 30 years, in the interests of a commercial understanding between Peru and Chile, and as such must have an effect on the international question."

The press greets these sentiments with cordial expressions, even though, as it pointed out, the Chilean service of the Peruvian steamship company will take away from the Chilean company the Sul-Americana, some 100,000 tons of petroleum and sugar annually.

## TRAVEL

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## PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Montgomery square, a corner in the Back Bay district, is presented, showing city's first large high school in middle foreground of abutting street

HYDRO-AEROPLANE  
LAUNCHING DEVICE  
COMPLETE SUCCESS

Machine Invented by Captain Chambers Propels an Airship From Warship Turret at 40 Miles an Hour

## EXPERTS SEE TEST

NEW YORK—Editorially the Sun says this morning: "The invention of Capt. Washington I. Chambers of the navy of a catapult device to launch hydro-aeroplanes from warships is described by Glenn H. Curtiss as 'the most important achievement since wheels were put on land machines.' The device consists of a slide 30 feet long and three feet wide, down which a car bearing the aeroplane is driven by compressed air, attaining a speed of 40 miles an hour when the airship is cast off, to use a sailor's phrase. 'A test was made by Lieut. Theodore G. Ellyson at the Washington navy yard on Tuesday, the slide being mounted on a raft.'

The hydro-aeroplane darted down the slide and without touching the water began to soar under perfect control. About the success of the invention there could be no doubt, for there was not a breath of wind at the time to help the airship to rise.

As the slide is constructed in sections it can be packed in small compass and easily set up on the turret of a warship, which can supply the compressed air in any force desired. The return and descent of the machine present no difficulty, for it can alight on the surface of the sea and be taken on board with a tackle.

Hitherto the only method of launching an aeroplane from a warship was to provide a platform, but it took up too much of the forward deck space. With the use of Captain Chambers' invention every ship having a gun turret can carry a hydro-aeroplane or aeroboot, and the attachment of the slide to any available part of the deck may be practicable, for it would not take up much room.

Instead of a car to carry the machine greased rails would be used. Thus the aviator could be sent up at any time to reconnoitre, and reaching a height of 2000 feet he would be able to report an enemy's ships when they were not to be seen from the lookout.

The United States navy, as well as the army, has been lagging behind the European services in aviation, but the invention of the catapult launching apparatus will make up a good deal of the lost distance and give Captain Chambers, who is chief of the navy corps, a prominence which he has earned by his indefatigable experimenting.

CAR COMPANIES  
BUYING LUMBER

SEATTLE, Wash.—Approximately 100,000,000 feet of Washington and Oregon lumber has been purchased during the last ten days by three car building companies. The lumber is to be delivered in large lots through the winter months. The firms that bought the lumber include the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, the Toronto American Car and Foundry Company, and the St. Louis Pullman Palace Car Company.

BOARD TO SEEK REELECTION  
ARLINGTON, Mass.—The six members on the local joint board, will be candidates for reelection at the annual town meeting next March. The board is composed of the selectmen—Jacob Bitzer, Frank V. Noyes and Herbert W. Rawson—and the board of public works—Philip Eberhardt, Henry S. Adams and Henry W. Hayes.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The news has scarcely reached us about Vardon's latest book when we find another had been placed on the market. "The New Book of Golf," edited by Horace Hutchinson, with contributions by Mrs. Ross, formerly Miss May Hezlet; Bernard Darwin, James Sherlock, A. C. M. Croome and C. K. Hutchinson. In reviewing it in the World of Golf, Mark Allerton says: "Still another text book on golf! And there are rumors of more to follow! It is impossible, however, to extend a cold welcome to this latest applicant for room on our shelves. For 'The New Book of Golf' appeals not only to the golf student eager to be told the way to hold his club, and to draw it back, and to bring it forward in order to hit the ball correctly, but to those lovers of the game who are content to play exceedingly well or exceptionally badly and who appreciate good English prose. There is a literary flavor about 'The New Book of Golf,' which we do not get—nor do we look for it, indeed—in the other volumes on the game."

Mr. Croome in his prologue on "How to Learn" admits that numerous cases can be cited of men who, after reading such books, have for a time played worse than they did before, but this, he hints, is because they are in process of assimilation, the student is in process of assimilating the links, to think overmuch about his style and to neglect, at least partially, the plain duty of hitting the ball.

The authors are careful to insist that it is this duty of hitting the ball that the students must keep in his mind. They tell us, it is true, how the ball ought to be hit and how we ought to stand in order to hit it in the right way, and so on, and so forth, but they do not burden our memory with overelaborate precepts. They lead us gently and encouragingly from one part of the game to another, persuading us that it is, after all, possible for some of us to play quite decent golf in our own peculiar way.

These contributors have such famous reputation that it is encouraging, too, to be told that they have their weak moments. They must come seldom, but that should be no reason why we should not suffer so many of them. To read this book is a sheer delight, but therein may lurk a fault, for we are apt to prefer Mr. Darwin's prose to his precepts, and Mr. Croome's tutorial style to his theories as a golf educationalist. Sherlock gives his views on things—principally on his own game—in crisp, straightforward style, Captain Hutchinson fires our enthusiasm with tales of the giants of the game, and last, but by no means least, Mrs. Ross gives words of golden advice to the ladies.

"The New Book of Golf" is a worthy successor to the Badminton "Golf." If it be possible to learn golf from a book—and there is at least no reason why we should not learn quite a lot—then "The Book of Golf" is as good as the best. But if the output of excellent golf text books is going to continue in this manner, I shall have positively to refuse to review them. My stock of superlatives has run short, and I find myself repeating myself.

## MOHAIR CLIP SOLD FOR \$60,000

SAN ANGELO, Tex.—All of the fall clip of mohair stored in local warehouses has been sold to J. H. Cauthen of Lampasas, the heaviest mohair dealer in Texas. He bought more than 200,000 pounds at figures around 30c a pound. Outside of the mohair stored at Kerrville there is now none for sale this year.

## UNIVERSITY NEEDS \$500,000

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—President J. H. Reynolds of the University of Arkansas, is busy preparing the biennial report of the institution. The president says that the university needs \$500,000 in new buildings to put the institution alongside the universities of the sister states.

In 1860, the city took over what were called the Back Bay lands, a large boggy district south of Dover street, much of which was owned by the Boston Water Power Company. The district was laid out in the next 10 years, Montgomery square, at Tremont, Clarendon and Montgomery streets being set apart Oct. 30, 1860. Soon afterward, on Montgomery street, then called avenue K, the city built its first large high school, a model building of the period. Clarendon street was called avenue B, in the plans of the Back Bay lands. It was laid out in 1860, from St. James avenue to Beacon street. Later, avenue B, from Tremont street to Columbus avenue, was called Clarendon street.

MR. GAYNOR PLEDGES  
CITY TO BUILD DOCKS

NEW YORK—When Mayor Gaynor was shown the statement of Secretary Stimson, recommending that New York take up a study of its dock problem for solution along other lines than those proposed, he said the city would take up the matter at once, and would begin building proper docks on the North river at once.

Before sailing for Panama on Wednesday Secretary of War Stimson issued an ultimatum reaffirming his decision on the New York dock question, in which he said:

"The war department's decision on the present application is final. We will not allow any further encroachments on the navigable waters around the city. That, however, need not deprive New York of its supremacy as a port if the harbor improvement engineers will study the situation. There isn't any need of cutting into the North river shore line to provide piers of adequate length. There are many ways of building landing places, such as oblique piers or bulkhead landing stages."

"When the city has enough foresight to plan its piers with some regard to the necessities of the situation I don't think there will be any more controversies of this kind. It surely isn't the government's business to plan New York's piers for her. It is the city's business and so far the city fathers have acted in the most short sighted manner on this question."

TO SPEND \$200,000  
ON CARDIFF BEACH

SAN DIEGO—It is announced again by the J. Frank Cullen Company that \$200,000 will be spent in the development of the cliff and beach at Cardiff. The owners claim it should, when carried out, make one of the most striking and attractive features of the Pacific coast.

The company promises that near the point a large mission bathhouse will be established, capable of accommodating hundreds of people.

The promoters also declare two approaches to the beach will be available, one around the point by the bathhouse, the other a cement lined subway entering the cliff directly opposite the bathing section, thence through the cliff and ending on a pier extending hundreds of feet into the water—a decided novelty in every way claim the owners.

On top of the cliff, says the Cullen company, and along its extreme edge a 20-foot cement walk will extend its entire length, furnishing a splendid view high above the surf, while a similar walk will extend the same length on the strand below.

## CORNEILLE BOOK BRINGS \$1200

NEW YORK—The Robert Hoe library auction scored a new high-price level Wednesday, when \$1200 was paid by James F. Drake for a copy of a book by Pierre Corneille, a tragedy printed at Versailles in 1760.

PEACE WORKERS TURN  
THEIR ACTIVITIES TO  
TEACHING OF ENGLISH

Twentieth-Century Club Section Plans to Carry Language to Women and Others Denied Schools

## VOLUNTEERS ASKED

Believing that international peace work lies at our very doors, the committee on international relations of the Twentieth Century Club is going about to meet it in an unusual but thoroughly practical way. Finding that there are a large number of persons in Boston who do not speak English and who are unable to take advantage of the numerous opportunities of learning the language held out by the public schools and Young Men's Christian and other associations, the committee purposes to take the language to them.

The idea is still largely in formative stage, but it has advanced far enough for the committee to make a public call for voluntary teachers. These are requested to communicate with the secretary of the committee, Miss Mary A. Wilcox, at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy streets. As they are accepted they will be assigned to pupils and groups of pupils who have signified a desire to learn the language of the land of their adoption.

It is expected that these pupils will be mostly women—women with small children who cannot get away to attend evening or afternoon classes; women who, perhaps, cannot leave home at all, but must have the instructor come direct to them. Considerable attention is being given to the needs of wage earners, both men and women, in learning the English language, but the women at home, the mother, has heretofore received practically no attention, yet it is generally known among teachers and others working among the immigrant peoples that a lack of a knowledge of English works havoc with parental discipline. The child learns the new tongue and new ways rapidly, giving him a distinct advantage over his parent, for he can say what he will about the laws and customs of the new country.

A lack of English also holds the woman back from a ready assimilation of American ways and tends to withhold from her many advantages she might otherwise have. Being unable to attend courses and classes by reason of her little ones and the belief that such things are not for her, she has failed to progress as have other members of her family. While it is expected that the new pupils will be made up largely of mothers, there have been found a number of young men who also are in need of just such work as the committee is trying to give. Pupils are being found chiefly through the cooperation of the settlement houses. When it can be so arranged classes will be held at these houses or in school buildings. Otherwise the teacher will go into the homes and in some instances will have but one pupil at a time.

Heretofore the international relations committee has devoted its efforts almost wholly to the promotion of peace, but last spring its attention was called to the needs of the immigrants. Several conferences were held. At these talks were given by prominent representatives of different nationalities seeming especially in need of assistance. As a result the present work was decided upon and is now being put in operation. The plans reach no further than that of instruction in English, but are expected to shape themselves more definitely and effectively as the work proceeds.

It is not necessary for the teacher to be familiar with any foreign language, as the printed lessons to be used are especially adapted to each nationality and give the foreign word opposite the English, but the unphonetic character of the English language makes private study hopeless. A friendly teacher is a necessity. Tact, sympathy and common sense are necessary, and are expected to do more for the pupils than merely familiarize them with English phraseology.

The international relations committee is composed of Edwin D. Mead, chairman; Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, the Rev. S. M. Crothers, Mrs. Anna S. Duray, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, the Rev. William R. Lord, Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, the Rev. J. L. Tryon, George W. Tupper and Miss Mary A. Wilcox, secretary.

THREE BATTLESHIPS TO BE  
ASKED OF NEXT CONGRESS  
BY NAVY HEADS

WASHINGTON—Because Congress last year appropriated money for only one dreadnought, the construction of three great battleships will be asked by the navy department this year, it was learned on Wednesday.

Secretary Meyer, Assistant Secretary Winthrop and the various chiefs of the navy department spent Wednesday in closed conference discussing the features to be embodied in the annual report, which will be submitted to Congress soon after the session convenes next month.

Recommendations for the number of cruisers and other vessels will be in accord with the battleship policy, an increased number being asked for to offset the reduction made in last year's naval appropriation bill.

H. P. HOOD & SONS  
WIN GOLD MEDAL

AT THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW, CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER TWO, NINETEEN HUNDRED & TWELVE, IN COMPETITION WITH EIGHTY-ONE SAMPLES FROM THE UNITED STATES & CANADA

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## NEWS BRIEFS

## NEW CLUB TO STUDY CIVICS

CHICAGO—A new co-educational club with the title of "The Forum for the Study of Political Science and Government," and with a list of 100 charter members, has just been organized, and will hold its first formal opening meeting on Sunday, Nov. 17.

## PUPILS TO LEARN TO STUDY

WHITTIER, Cal.—An experiment unique among the high schools is being tried in the Whittier Union high school by Principal C. C. Albertson. Believing that to learn to study successfully is more essential than to merely learn a lesson, Principal Albertson will establish a special study room for those pupils who wish to give some time and effort to methods of study.

## QUEEN'S ALUMNI IN TURKEY

KINGSTON—Queen's University alumni in Turkey at present are: The Rev. Alex. MacLachlan, Smyrna; the Rev. J. P. McNaughton, Bardizag; Mr. Lawrence Smyrna; Miss McCallum, Smyrna; Miss Gordon, Marash; the Rev. Sarkis Manongian, Rodosto.

## START WORK ON TERMINAL

MINNEAPOLIS—The Electric Short line has commenced to assemble railroad material on its terminal site between Aldrich and Colfax avenues at Second avenue north, and expects to have cars running by April, 1913. According to W. L. Luce, it is believed that the roadbed will be completed and the rails laid shortly after the first of the year.

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS TO MEET

ST. LOUIS—More than 1500 delegates from all over the state, about 100 of which will be from St. Louis, are expected to attend the fourth annual state convention of the Missouri Sunday School Association at Kansas City Nov. 19 to 21.

## ASK BIDS FOR NEW BUILDING

MINNEAPOLIS—The executive committee of the board of regents of the State University has asked for bids on the new chemistry building, for which an appropriation of \$405,000 was made at the last session of the Legislature and it is probable that work will be started on the foundation not later than Dec. 15.

## PLAN \$100,000 CHURCH

TACOMA, Wash.—Plans for the new \$100,000 church to be erected by the First Methodist Episcopal church trustees at South Fifth and I streets, have been filed with the city building inspector, Scott Snyder. The first permit for building was taken out to cover the foundation, at the cost of \$20,000. The church will be constructed on the unit system, a permit to be taken out for each separate unit.

## EXPECT REMOVAL OF MINT

CARSON CITY, Nev.—In the dismissal of C. Higgins, melder at the United States mint here, and consolidating the duties of melder with those of cupeller and assayer, many persons believe the government has taken its first step toward the removal of the mint from Carson.

## ANCIENT STANDPIPE RAZED

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The municipal board of water commissioners wrecked the old brick and iron standpipe at the pumping station at Front and North streets. The pipe is one of the city landmarks. It has been standing since 1873. When the pipe was built, almost 40 years ago, it cost \$30,000.

INAUGURAL PLANS BRING  
QUESTION OF NEW HALL

WASHINGTON—Plans for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States already are being considered by the people of this city. The two biggest questions are, who is to be the chairman of the inaugural committee, and where will the inaugural ball be held? The former question will be decided in a short time by the chairman of the Democratic national committee, which official always decides it, and the latter will be decided by Congress.

Usually the inaugural balls are held in the pension office, but Congress has always protested against this use of the building, because it means that the hundreds of pension office clerks must be away from their work for a week to two weeks. At the same time, the pension office is the only building in the city of sufficient size to accommodate the inaugural ball crowds. Congress will be asked to determine the matter as soon as it convenes, in early December, and if it should refuse the use of the pension office, then the movement may be put under full headway for a temporary structure, similar in character to the one erected by the people of Kansas City for the use of the Democratic national convention of 1900. The auditorium intended for the convention

at the time Kansas City was made the convention city, burned a few months in advance of the convention date, whereupon the citizens, in three months, erected another, capable of holding 20,000 persons.

Washington needs a large auditorium. It has become a city of national conventions and these bodies are coming and going the year through. There is no fitting place to house them. There is pending in Congress, with favorable report, a bill providing that the people of the city may erect an auditorium on the site of the old Pennsylvania passenger station just below Pennsylvania avenue, at Sixth street. If Congress will donate the site, the people of the city will erect an auditorium. But it will be too late for this permission to be given in December, so far as the inaugural ball of next March is concerned.

Some dozen or two of the most prominent Democrats of the city have been mentioned for the chairmanship of the inaugural committee. The position carries with it much social prestige. Also the chairman rides a horse at the head of the inaugural parade. This time the chairman will be a Democrat, the first time a member of that party has acted in that capacity since the second Cleveland inauguration in March, 1913.

NEW PAPER AIMS  
AT CLEANLINESS

The Brockton News-Letter is a new weekly publication which is being issued Fridays by Messrs. Higgins and Hardy of Brockton. The publishers state that the chief purpose of the paper will be to present "clean news" and "clean views" and these phrases are displayed as part of the title on the front page. The saying of Lincoln, "I like to see a man proud of the place he lives in," is carried on the editorial page.

## NEW LINE TO BE EXTENDED

NATCHITOCHE, La.—A large and representative mass meeting held recently accepted the proposition of President Kennedy of the Orange & North-eastern railway, to build a standard gauge road from Orange, Tex., to this point and make this a division in consideration of \$65,000 donation and five miles of track and the bridge across Red river, for the Northern extension, in all amounting to about \$300,000.

KAISER'S GIFT  
TO NEW YORK

NEW YORK—A framed photograph of Emperor William was presented to Mayor Gaynor Tuesday, by Consul General Falcke, in recognition of the courtesy shown to officers and men of the German fleet in New York.

The photograph is mounted in a heavy gilt easel frame and shows the Kaiser in uniform. In the upper left hand corner is the signature, "Wilhelm R. L." and in the upper right hand corner, the date "1912." The frame is surmounted by the imperial crown and is decorated with a design in which Prussian eagles and medallions of the imperial arms alternate.

## UNITED STATES GRANGE MEETS

SPOKANE, Wash.—The annual convocation of the national grange opened a two weeks session here Wednesday with representatives from 36 states in attendance. Some discussion is to be given banking laws.

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# Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

A MAN AND WIFE wanted (white) for inside work; only people who can give good references considered. Apply by letter to MR. ROBINSON, 2 Ashburton place, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER assistant, typist in city (18-19), \$8-80. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOYS (16 to 20), smart, clean and active, who come well recommended and are looking for advancement. Apply to Mr. Wright, street floor, 8-10-12 a. m. JORDAN MARSH CO., Boston.

CARRIAGE PAINTER wanted; must be good body and good varnish; will be to help clean up work; steady work to right man. BRUMHART CARRIAGE SHOP, 1000 Broadway, Boston.

CLERK—For grocery and provision store; 20 to 25 years; neat, some experience; \$10 to start. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

CONDUCTOR—Inexperienced men only; preferred from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; 22 1/2 hours; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

COOKS—For hotel and restaurant; N. H. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRUMMER wanted—Men with some experience on good territory; apply to B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Readville, Mass.

FACTORY WORK—Only experienced men; setting and drawing; \$12-16; at Worcester; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FISH SKINNER—For fish market; 8-11; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GOOD, STRONG BOY or young man to learn business; excellent opportunity for a bright young man. Apply in person to H. ROBINSON, 3 School st., Boston.

JOB PRESS FEEDER—act and distill; the Jewish press; references; a city; 80. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

JOB PRESSMAN—In Woburn; \$15; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

JOB PRESSMAN—American only; at South Framingham; week; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank.

LITHOGRAPH FEEDER—In city; 8-10; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MOTORMEN—Inexperienced men only; preferred from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; 22 1/2 hours; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MUSICIANS of all instruments wanted for orchestra work; those interested please call at address evenings of this week after 7 o'clock. A. J. LIBBY, 474 Oxford st., Cambridge, Mass.

NIGHTHEAD OPERATOR and three millers on boys and young men; shoe factory; work; THAYER-OSBORN SHOES CO., Farmington, N. H.

OPPORTUNITY OFFERED TO BOY or young man; capital; shoe business; shoe business in Boston; if industrious and honest can work from fair pay into first-class position; call on Mr. J. E. BARTLETT, Box 178, Boston.

PAINTER—Our and in; in city; 8-10; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

PAINTER—PAINTERMAN—Evening; \$2.50 day; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

PATTERNMAKER—In Woburn; 8-10; H. J. only; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank.

PLUMBERS—Job work (35-40), \$3.50 day; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank.

PRESS FEEDER (cylinder)—In city; 8-10; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

REED WORKERS—At Woburn; \$15-20; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank.

STENOGRAPHER—In Woburn; 8-10; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank.

TAILOR—All-round, at Brighton; 8-12; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TINSMITH—Wanted, at Cambridge, Mass.; 8-10; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank.

TINSMITHS—on sheet metal in city; 8-10; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; or send stamp for application blank.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

50—EXPERIENCED STITCHERS—50 Fifty experienced stitchers on making straw hats; can give steady work. Apply to H. V. GOODMAN CO., No. 100, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Protestant girl wanted; one who can plain cook; best references required. MRS. R. H. SALISBURY, 91 Salisbury rd., Brookline, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Maid wanted in family of 3; experienced white Protestant; references required; good home and wages. Apply to MRS. CHAS. F. BOTT, 53 Beale st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 3721-M.

50—GIRLS WANTED—50 50 girls to make fine shirts on power machines; good wages, wholesome surroundings. WACHSHEIT SHIRT CO., Leominster, Mass.

MILL HELP—At Hillsboro, N. H.; will take whole family and guarantee work; experienced \$7; experienced \$9-10; make arrangements through Boston office. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PILLOW MAKER—experienced preferred; 8-10; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PROTESTANT WOMAN for general housework; small family; wages \$8; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESLADY wanted in need of work; one who has had experience in selling; wages preferred. EDWIN C. FOSS, 200 Boylston st., Boston.

WANTED—General maid in family of 4; thoroughly competent to take full charge; good food and laundress; good wages; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR—Young American wishes position with private family or on a truck; willing to start at fair salary. JOHN B. GREENE, 269 Paris st., East Boston. 20

CHAUFFEUR (30), 9 years' experience; of city residence; would like to get position in private family; married. N. ALSTON, 38 Ivy st., Back Bay, Boston. 20

CLERK (47), married, residence East Boston; good references; experience \$10 week. Mention No. 8134, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

CLERK (60), single, residence Winthrop; good references; experience in hotel and grocery and provision work; \$12-15. Mention No. 8147, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

CLERK (27), single, residence Boston; experienced as ledger, receiving or general office work; good references; \$12-15. Mention No. 8150, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

CLERK, age 28, married, residence Boston; experienced in hotel, ledger, and bookkeeping; duties of cashier; A-1 references; good wages; \$12-15. Mention No. 8152, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960. 19

CLOTH EXAMINER (50), married, res. Concord Junction, Mass.; good references and experience; \$20 week. Mention No. 8153, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

CLOTH EXAMINER (43), married, res. Concord Junction, Mass.; good references and experience; \$20 week. Mention No. 8154, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

COLLECTOR, experienced, A-1, wants position with first-class business; good wages; \$20-25. Mention No. 8155, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

COLLEGE GRADUATE (24), who is studying, late evenings wants position with some business house or office; 2 years' experience teaching. GEORGE E. PIERCE, 251 West Newton st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

COLORADO BOY (17), good size, attending trade school, desires employment after school hours; \$10-12. Mention No. 8156, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

COLORADO MAN—Steam heat and furnace work; good references; \$10-12. Mention No. 8157, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

COMPANION—Young man, refined, musical, wishes position as companion and in exchange for home and small compensation; best references. A. B. BARBER, 1000 Boston city hospital, Hanson av., Boston. 18

COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, with office and business experience desires to locate in city where hard work, good wages, and experience expected. Address by letter only. E. ROSCOE, room 1011, 1000 Boston city hospital, Hanson av., Boston. 18

COOK—In boarding house or porter in store; competent colored man desires position. CHARLES MURRAY, 138 Castle st., Boston. 18

CUTTER (cloth and clothing), age 45, residence Boston; \$3 day. Mention 8158, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960. 19

DRAFTSMAN (electrical, mechanical or architectural), 26, married, residence Boston; good experience; \$20 week. Mention No. 8159, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

ELECTRICIAN (26), married, residence Boston; experienced power station operator; capable of acting as foreman; 4 years' experience; \$20-25. Mention No. 8160, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

ELECTRO PLATER (24), married; residence Boston; A-1 references and experience in plating. Mention No. 8161, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

ELEVATOR, office or bell boy; position wanted by colored boy (18); \$8-10 week. WINSTON GRANT, 21 Windsor st., Boston. 18

ENGINEER (stationary), 26, single, residence Woburn; good references and experience; \$20-25. Mention No. 8162, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

ENGINEER (first class), desires position; 25 years' experience in mills, power stations, etc.; strictly temperate and reliable; best references. WALTER A. TOWLE, 43 Broad way, Lowell, Mass. 18

ENGINEER (3rd class) wants good position; experienced in large office buildings; best references. ROBT. BLANCE, 26 Common st., Boston. 18

FIREMAN—Colored man with 20 years' experience; position: stationary or portable; as or first-class janitor. M. L. WRIGHT, 1000 Boston city hospital, Hanson av., Boston. 18

ENGINEER (34), married, residence Boston; A-1 reference and experience; position: stationary or portable; as or first-class janitor. M. L. WRIGHT, 1000 Boston city hospital, Hanson av., Boston. 18

ERRAND BOY—Position wanted in tailor shop. ROY E. MCLENNY, 15 Kendall st., Boston. 18

FARMER, neat worker, married, desires position as expert farm hand; good references; understands buying stock to get best results. Write for appointment. EDWARD H. HINGHAM, care World's End Farm, Hingham, Mass. 20

FIREMAN (30), single, residence Boston; experienced as older and Watts tender; good references; \$10-12. Mention No. 8163, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

FIREMAN (30), single, residence Boston; experienced as older and Watts tender; good references; \$10-12. Mention No. 8164, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

FIREMAN (30), single, residence Boston; experienced as older and Watts tender; good references; \$10-12. Mention No. 8165, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

FIREMAN (30), single, residence Boston; experienced as older and Watts tender; good references; \$10-12. Mention No. 8166, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

FIREMAN (30), single, residence Boston; experienced as older and Watts tender; good references; \$10-12. Mention No. 8167, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

FIREMAN (30), single, residence Boston; experienced as older and Watts tender; good references; \$10-12. Mention No. 8168, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

FIREMAN (30), single, residence Boston; experienced as older and Watts tender; good references; \$10-12. Mention No. 8169, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

FIREMAN (30), single, residence Boston; experienced as older and Watts tender; good references; \$10-12. Mention No. 8170, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

FIREMAN (30), single, residence Boston; experienced as older and Watts tender; good references; \$10-12. Mention No. 8171, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

FIREMAN (30), single, residence Boston; experienced as older and Watts tender; good references; \$10-12. Mention No. 8172, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

FIREMAN (30), single, residence Boston; experienced as older and Watts tender; good references; \$10-12. Mention No. 8173, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

FIREMAN (30), single, residence Boston; experienced as older and Watts tender; good references; \$10-12. Mention No. 8174, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

FIREMAN (30), single, residence Boston; experienced as older and Watts tender; good references; \$10-12. Mention No. 8175, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

FIREMAN (30), single, residence Boston; experienced as older and Watts tender; good references; \$10-12. Mention No. 8176, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

FIREMAN (30), single, residence Boston; experienced as older and Watts tender; good references; \$10-12. Mention No. 8177, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

FIREMAN (30), single, residence Boston; experienced as older and Watts tender; good references; \$10-12. Mention No. 8178, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MACHINIST (23), single, residence Portland, Me.; good references; experience; \$2 to \$3 day. Mention No. 8132, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960. 19

MAN with 11 years' service in a large express company and conversant with French and English desires responsible position. A. DESPARDIS, 120 Willow st., Wollaston, Mass. 14

MAN (30), bank and business experience; wants work; willing to travel. FOREST ROBINSON, 13 Vine st., Haverhill, Mass. 20

MAN experienced in collections and real estate wants position with first-class house. A. B. DELANO, 146 Somerset av., Winthrop, Mass. 20

MANAGER—Position wanted to manage 2nd class grocery specialty mercantile store; will go anywhere; remuneration according to results. JAMES WILSON, 19 Park st., Boston. 19

MIDDLE-AGED MAN will do work of any kind for room and board; good writer; references. JOHN S. BLAGDON, 19 Park st., Boston. 19

OFFICE MAN, age 43, married, residence Woburn; knowledge of telegraphy; several years' experience in responsible position; desires position in home of a family; references. JOHN S. BLAGDON, 19 Park st., Boston. 19

OFFICE MAN, age 43, married, residence Woburn; knowledge of telegraphy; several years' experience in responsible position; desires position in home of a family; references. JOHN S. BLAGDON, 19 Park st., Boston. 19

OFFICE MAN, age 43, married, residence Woburn; knowledge of telegraphy; several years' experience in responsible position; desires position in home of a family; references. JOHN S. BLAGDON, 19 Park st., Boston. 19

OFFICE MAN, age 43, married, residence Woburn; knowledge of telegraphy; several years' experience in responsible position; desires position in home of a family; references. JOHN



*The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.*

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

## SOUTHERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG LADY with 2 years' experience  
wishes position as bookkeeper; can give  
references. BLANCHÉ ABBOTT, 144 Spruce  
st., Denver, Colo. 19

YOUNG LADY of refinement wishes posi-  
tion; experienced, demonstrating, office  
Address: MISS SARAH HENSHELL, 101  
6th av., Birmingham, Ala. 19

## WEVER STATES

### HELP WANTED—MALE

MAN AND WIFE for fruit farm near  
Denver, Col.; man experienced farmer; wo-  
man help housework; Protestant faith.  
J. L. HENSHELL, R. R. No. 1, Box 25,  
Golden, Col. 19

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MAN AND WIFE for fruit farm near  
Denver, Col.; man experienced farmer; wo-  
man help housework; Protestant faith.  
J. L. HENSHELL, R. R. No. 1, Box 25,  
Golden, Col. 19

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

RESIDENT SALESMAN desires to con-  
nect with reliable jobbing or manufactur-  
ing concern who will advance \$30 monthly  
traveling expenses. Only those meeting  
above conditions need apply. Address  
WOLF ST., Little Rock, Ark. 19

MANAGER—Young man, 41 references,  
desires management of agency for specialty  
line. Salary desired \$800 to \$1,000.  
Kansas City headquarters. R. V. JONES,  
206½ E. 31st st., Kansas City, Mo. 19

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Position as managing house-  
keeper in modern home by refined woman  
paid; will go anywhere if expenses are  
paid; salary expected. Address MISS  
D. E. WALTERS, 406 So. 32nd st., Billings,  
Mont. 19

YOUNG LADY who like position morn-  
ings as secretary companion or billings  
helper to a lady. Address MISS AUSTIN,  
1729 Clarkson st., Denver, Colo. 20

## PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

**WANTED—Young man** for finishing department in camera and photographic gallery; state age, experience in reference to photography. **JOHN J. TULLEN & CO., 2810 Colby av., Everett, Wash.** 20

**HELP WANTED—FEMALE**

**REFINED YOUNG GIRL** wanted for light services in musician's home in reading music. **MRS. H. BERGER, 106 Fairmount av., Oakland, Cal.** 15

**WOMAN** wanted for general housework, light cooking and sewing. **MRS. T. SIEG, 5521 16th av., E. Los Angeles, Cal.** 16

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

**DRAFTSMAN** (mechanical), desires position where ambition means advance; intelligent graduate; character references; will go anywhere in California. **E. G. RYAN, 1610 12th st., Los Angeles, Cal.** 16

**GARDENER** wishes employment by the hour or day; experienced in planting vegetables, cultivating flowers, attending to general maintenance of grounds. **JOHN F. MORGAN, Station A, Pasadena, Cal.** 18

**WANTED—Position** as manager of box factory; extensive experience both in manufacturing and selling; can furnish references. **W. H. MULVEY, 974 Corbett st., Portland, Ore.** 16

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

**AMBITIOUS YOUNG GIRL** desires position as stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; good eastern references. **HELEN SOMMER, 1629 Berendo st., Los Angeles, Cal.** 16

**MANAGER—A** refined, competent Boston

woman with exceptional references desires position as manager or forewoman in dress-making establishment on month's salary.

responsible position; will consider any location; write to MRS. HUTCHINSON, 99 St. Bonifacio St., Boston, Mass. 16

REFINED LADY would like position as companion to elderly couple; quite domesticated, kind disposition. BESSIE M. WILKINSON, 1001 Broadway, N. Y. 10019. 16

SEAMSTRESS desires employment; children in sewing a specialty. MRS. R. O. HILLER, 1304 N. Vermont av., Los Angeles, Cal. 16

STENOGRAPHER and BILL CLERK wants position in machinery house; will write to Mr. Town, Address EMMA EBERG, 101 Brooklyn av., Los Angeles, Cal. 14

STENOGRAPHER ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER and CASHIER (31) would like position in office; good references. TENDER, 41 N. 5th st., San Jose, Cal. 18

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, knowledge of office work, desires position; good references. J. W. FORESTON, 3632 S. 4th st., Fruitvale, Cal. 20

WANTED—Situation for general housework without laundry. MAID GORAN, 239 E. 54th st., Los Angeles, Cal. 16

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## CANADA—FOREIGN

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### HELP WANTED—MALE

AT ONCE—Man and wife (no children) to farm work; yearly position if satisfied; end of month; good wages paid to right parties; applicants furnished by letter, phone, giving full experience and references. JOHN W. MARSON, Swan Lake, Man. 16

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### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

AT ONCE—Man and wife (no children)  
on farm work; yearly position if satisfied

and of month; good wages paid to right  
applicants; apply to the undersigned by letter,  
phone, or in person, giving experience and  
references expected. JOHN W. MASON, Stone  
Lake, Man. 10

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

CLERK (25), 7 years' office experience,  
desires position (not necessarily clerical),  
excellent references. ROBERT CAMP-  
BELL, 54 Rutherglen rd., Glasgow, Scot. 10

EX-ARMY MAN, good discharge and  
reference, trains etc., gardening or capable  
of pony, traps, work, strong and capable  
of any work, desires position. General Postoffice,  
Richmond, Surrey, England. 14

GARDENER (head), seeks situation where  
4 or 5 kept; age 34; experience inside  
and outside; wants place. ROBERT  
ATCH, Little Green, N. Petersfield, Hants,  
England. 16

MANAGER or salesman with long experi-  
ence in buying and selling men's and boys'  
clothing is open for engagement; and  
references. R. RUCKBIE, 62 Coolmine rd.,  
Toronto, Ont. 16

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

LADY seeks daily employment as reader,  
secretarial or interviewer, companion, or any  
position of trust; social references. MRS.  
J. M. WILSON, 1000 1/2 St. James, W.  
Hammond Place, Scarborough, Yorkshire,  
England. 17

NOVA SCOTIA GIRL desires position  
companion with privilege of attending  
school. MARGARET D. MUIR, St. John's,  
N.S., British Columbia. 20

WANTED by English lady (trained kindergarten teacher), position in school or

family, or as secretary, private or otherwise. MISS E. D. PLANT, Holly rd., Red-  
ford, North, England. 14

YOUNG LADY (20), desires charge of  
one or two small children; first lessons,  
music; some experience. FREDERICA DAVIS  
ST. ELMO, Cobden Gardens, Bitterne  
Park, Southampton, England. 18

If it is not, try a  
"Situation Wanted"  
ad.  
Free. See Page 2

If it is not, try a  
"Situation Wanted"  
ad.  
Free. See Page 2



## TWO NOMINATIONS BY GOV. FOSS STIR POLITICAL LEADERS

State House Officials and Others Discuss Question of Confirmation of Norman H. White and Dr. Briggs

### NEW PARTY FIGURES

Political leaders and officials at the State House are exhibiting much interest in contemplating the action of the executive council at its regular weekly meeting next Wednesday relative to confirming the nomination by Governor Foss of Norman H. White of Brookline to be chairman of the new commission on economy and efficiency for the commonwealth and of Dr. L. Vernon Briggs to be chairman of the state board of insanity. These nominations were sent to the council Wednesday, but under the rules will lay over for a week before action is taken on their confirmation.

With respect to Mr. White's appointment many legislators say that the latter probably has been more often at odds with the Governor during the past few years than any other political leader.

In view of the political opposition that has continued between the Governor and Mr. White, the latter's friends regard his appointment as a tribute to his fitness to head the new economy commission. The interest concerning the confirmation of Mr. White's appointment lies chiefly in another direction. Soon after the formation of the Progressive party Mr. White joined its ranks and served during the campaign as manager of the Progressive interests in Worcester county. This appointment is the first one of importance to be made from among enrolled members of the Progressive party and the interest to politicians comes in the action to be taken on it by the overwhelmingly Republican council. Their action is expected to reflect in a measure the policy to be pursued by the Republican leaders during the coming year toward the new party and its leaders.

The appointment of Dr. Briggs has aroused interest in political circles because the council refused to confirm his appointment to a place on the board last year and because of the earnest effort that has been made to have the Governor retain Dr. Herbert B. Howard of Boston, whom Dr. Briggs is appointed to succeed.

## ART PAGEANTS ONE TOPIC AT WOMEN'S CLUBS

Mrs. Cyrus Dallin of Arlington Heights, designer of several artistic pageants which have been given in this country will read a paper on "The Educational Value of Pageants" at the conference of the art department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs on Dec. 5, in the Museum of Fine Arts.

Hazel Elliott will speak on the educational facilities of the museum, following a greeting by Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, director.

In the afternoon Philip J. Guntner, director of the Worcester Art Museum, will give an address on "American Impressionism in Painting," illustrated by lantern slides.

## BOSTON PRIZE TERRIERS MARCH AT END OF SHOW

Poston terriers make their final exhibit today in Horticultural hall, for tonight the annual specialty show of the Boston Terrier Club closes with the parade of champions. Sixteen members of canine aristocracy will make their appearance in this event. Considering the fact that there are only about 30 champion terriers in the world, a simple mathematical process shows the importance of the parade to the dog world.

Never before has there been such a gathering of dogs of this kind in Boston, both from the point of view of numbers and of quality. The team and brace classes are being seen this afternoon. In the evening there also will be the judging of specials.

### CAMPFIRE GIRLS MEET

The Campfire Girls, 37 in number, attached to the Broadway Baptist church, Cambridge, held their first council last night at the church. Miss Alice E. Harrington, physical director of the Y. W. C. A. of Cambridge, guardian, directed the session. The Rev. A. T. Kempton told the story of the "Melchite and Mohawk Indians." The girls appeared in their Indian costumes.

### HEADS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON—Daniel White has been appointed chief geologist of the United States geological survey, to succeed Waldemar Lindgren, who has resigned to become Rogers professor of geology and head of the geological department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

### ARGUE FERRY QUESTION

WASHINGTON—The supreme court heard arguments on Wednesday as to whether the United States government or the state of New Jersey shall fix ferry fares on the Hudson river.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Lieut.-Col. T. R. Rivers, assigned to thirteenth cavalry, and will proceed from the Philippines as soon as practicable after March 1 to the United States.

Lieut.-Col. G. H. Sands, thirteenth cavalry, transferred to seventh cavalry Feb. 1 to San Francisco and take transport Feb. 5 for Manila.

Col. W. A. Nichols, general staff, detailed member of army retiring board, San Francisco, vice First-Lieut. L. H. Cook, sixth infantry, relieved.

First Lieut. T. C. Walker, medical reserve corps, relieved duty Fort Wright, N. Y., Nov. 25 and proceed to Fort Rodman, Mass., for duty and report by letter to commanding general eastern division.

The resignation of First Lieut. F. B. Upham, C. A. C., has been accepted.

### Navy Orders

Rear Admiral A. B. Willis, detached director of navy yards, Dec. 31, 1912, to special duty, navy department.

Capt. B. C. Bryan, detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to director of navy yards, navy department.

Capt. W. S. Smith, detached board of inspection and survey for ships, Nov. 30, 1912, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., as engineer officer.

Capt. Emil Theiss, detached assistant to director of navy yards, Dec. 15, 1912, to member board of inspection and survey for ships.

Lieut. Harvey Delano, to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. G. O. Carter, detached naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill., to the New Jersey.

Lieut. (junior grade) B. H. Bruce, detached the Baltimore, to the Keersarge as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. (junior grade) E. F. Johnson, detached the New Jersey, home wait orders.

Surgeon W. H. Bell, detached department of sanitation, Canal Zone, Panama, home wait orders.

Surgeon F. A. Asserson, detached naval hospital, Boston, Mass., to the Minnesota.

Surgeon J. T. Kennedy, detached receiving ship at New York, N. Y., to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Surgeon Jacob Stepp, detached the Missouri, to the Montana.

Surgeon J. L. Neilson, commissioned a surgeon in the navy from July 29, 1912.

Surgeon F. W. S. Dean, commissioned a surgeon in the navy from Aug. 7, 1912; detached navy yard, New York, to Atlantic reserve fleet.

Surgeon C. F. Ely, commissioned a surgeon in the navy from Sept. 2, 1912. Passed Assistant Surgeon Roy Culbertson, to receiving ship at New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. H. Allen, detached the Hannibal, to Atlantic reserve fleet.

Passed Assistant Surgeon B. F. Jennings, to the Washington.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. M. Kerr, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the navy from April 14, 1912.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Renne, detached the Montana, to the Missouri.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. G. Ziegler, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the navy from April 14, 1912.

Assistant Surgeon N. R. Sullivan, commissioned an assistant surgeon in the navy from Nov. 1, 1912.

Assistant Surgeon R. F. Sheehan, detached the Minnesota, to the Hannibal.

Pay Inspector H. A. Dent, detached accounting officer, to purchasing pay officer and pay officer, naval home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. E. McDonald, detached navy yard, New York, to accounting officer, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Naval Constructors G. C. Westervelt and L. J. Yates, commissioned naval constructors in the navy from Oct. 21, 1912.

Chief Gunner Anthony McHugh, to naval magazine, Ft. Mifflin, Pa.

Paymaster Clerks C. E. Rappelee and B. L. Lankford, appointments revoked.

### Movements of Naval Vessels

The Denver is at Mazatlan.

The Worden has left the navy yard, New York, to go to sea for certain tests. The Terry is conveying the Worden.

The Eagle is at the navy yard, Charleston.

The Tennessee and the Montana have left Philadelphia for Gibraltar.

The Paul Jones is at San Pedro.

The Rainbow and the Cincinnati are at Shanghai.

The Iroquois and the Vicksburg have left Santa Barbara for Mare island.

The Tacoma is at Galveston.

The Caesar is at Monte Christi.

The Utah, the Virginia, the Rhode Island, the Illinois and the Michigan are at Hampton Roads.

The Minnesota, the Ohio and the Idaho are at Lynnhaven bay.

The Vermont, the Beale and the Stringham are at Norfolk.

## ETHICAL MEETING TOPICS ARRANGED

Conferences on religious and ethical topics are to be held soon under the auspices of the Twentieth Century Club, at the club hall on Joy street, at which several interesting questions will be discussed. The calendar follows:

Nov. 19, "Social Ethics and Statistics and the Problem of Free Will"; Prof. Rudolph Eucken of Jena to lead.

Nov. 26, "Where and How Can Religion be Taught?" Prof. E. D. Starbuck to lead.

Dec. 4, "The Possibility of a Modernized Liturgy"; the Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, Center church, New Haven, to lead.

Dec. 11, "Can the Church be Either Progressive or Democratic?" the Rev. Frank I. Paradise to lead.

## BAY STATE NEWS

### MELROSE

At a hearing given by the committee on buildings of the aldermen last evening members of the patriotic societies advocated the adoption of a minimum rate for rental of the front part of the new city auditorium to them. It is probable that the city government will place the rental at \$75 per annum for each of the patriotic societies, with the exception of the Grand Army post. The Melrose Woman's Club has also voted to hold their meetings in the Grand Army hall of the new building at an annual charge of \$200.

### BRIDGEWATER

The free delivery goes into effect tomorrow. The territory to be covered by carriers has been divided into four routes. There will be three deliveries daily and the carriers are Edward W. Gorman, Richard Benton, Benjamin F. Taylor and Thomas F. Feeney.

The annual sale for the benefit of the New Jerusalem church will be held Dec. 11.

### HOLBROOK

The Friendship Club has elected: Mrs. Millie Paine, president; Miss Helen Thayer, vice-president; Mrs. Alice Thayer, secretary; Mrs. Grace Porter, treasurer.

The Ladies Sewing Circle of the Winthrop Congregational church will hold a musical entertainment in the vestry this evening.

### STONEHAM

The Calumet Club will give its annual concert in the armory hall on Nov. 20. Stoneham lodge, K. of P., will give its annual entertainment and ball in the armory tomorrow night.

Mrs. Ellen M. Walker, national president of the Daughters of Veterans, conducted the annual inspection last night.

### MEDFORD

The Hillside Men's Club has adopted plans for the construction of a clubhouse on Boston avenue to cost \$2500.

At the directors' meeting of the Medford Trust Company, a dividend of 4 per cent was declared and \$5000 added to the surplus fund.

### WINTHROP

Secretary Chase of the New England Watch and Ward Society will speak to the Baptist Brotherhood next Tuesday evening.

Henry L. Gideon will give a lecture-recital at the meeting of the Winthrop Woman's club Friday afternoon.

### WINCHESTER

The annual dancing party of the Winchester Clerks Association will be held tonight.

Gilbert Sweet has been appointed manager of the high school track team and Howard Proctor elected captain of the football team.

### CHELSEA

Powderhorn lodge, N. E. O. P., will hold a costume party in its hall Friday evening.

The registration in the evening school, of which Fred A. Pitcher is head, is about 900 and the average evening attendance 750.

### DORCHESTER

The course of entertainments by the Powell Club of the First Methodist Episcopal church will begin Dec. 12.

At the next meeting of the Current Topics Club next Tuesday evening Mrs. Harriet Bell will read a paper on "A Municipal Ownership of Railroads."

### QUINCY

The Woman's Alliance of the Wollaston Unitarian church met Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Clara B. Beatley of Boston gave an address on "Our Boys and Girls in the Home."

The Friday Club will meet with Mrs. Otto A. Hayward Friday.

### NEWTON

Miss Ruth Cunningham, Miss Marion Bassett and George Bridges will present a one act play at the supper and social in the parish house of the First Universalist Church, Newtonville, this evening.

### MALDEN

A. L. Hitchcock, city treasurer, has made a loan for five months with N. W. Harris & Co. of Boston for \$200,000 at 4.33 per cent, the highest rate the city has paid for a number of years.

### ROCKLAND

Ralph Llewellyn has been elected captain and Frank A. Baker manager of the Y. M. C. A. basketball team.

# Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

### HOTELS

## HOTEL SEVILLE

MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET, NEW YORK. Adjacent to the principal shops and theatres—JUST AWAY from ALL the noise. A very desirable, quiet family hotel with all modern conveniences at moderate prices.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO LADIES AND FAMILIES  
TRANSIENT RATES  
Single Rooms (with use of bath), \$1.50 per day. Room and Private Bath, \$2.50 per day upwards. Double Room and Bath (two persons), \$5.00 to \$6.00 per day. Any size suite at proportionate rates. DAINY RESTAURANT AND CAFE. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager. Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

## CANAL TOLLS FIXED BY A PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT TAFT

### Canal Toll Rates

For merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, \$1.20 per net vessel ton of actual earning capacity.

For vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, 40 per cent less than rate for vessels with passengers or cargo.

For naval vessels, excluding transports, colliers, hospital and supply ships, 50 cents displacement ton.

For army and navy transports, colliers, hospital and supply ships, \$1.20 per net ton.

WASHINGTON—Fixing the rates that foreign shipping shall pay for passage through the Panama canal, a proclamation was issued Wednesday night by President Taft under authority of the canal act passed by Congress in August. The proclamation establishes a merchant vessel rate of \$1.20 per net ton of actual carrying capacity, with a reduction of 40 per cent on ships in ballast.

The proclamation provides that: "The secretary of war will prepare and prescribe such rules for measurement of vessels and such regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry this proclamation into full force and effect."

American coastwise shipping was exempted from toll payment by Congress. It was to this provision of the act that Great Britain diplomatically protested, but no reference to the incident was made in the President's proclamation. American naval vessels are exempted without specific mention, either in the act of Congress or the proclamation, because the authorities believed it unnecessary to explain the uselessness of payment from its navy department pocket to the one belonging to the treasury department.

### MISS CURTIS WILL SPEAK

Miss Frances G. Curtis, who is a candidate for election to the school board, has accepted an invitation to address the members of the ward 10 Good Government Association in Greeley hall at 108 Massachusetts avenue on the night of Dec. 2.

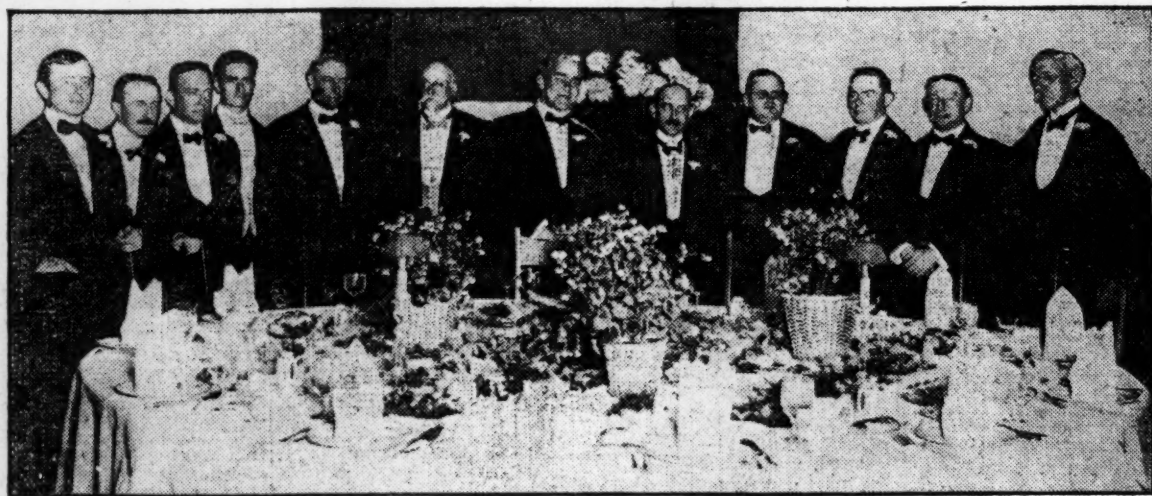
## TRADESMEN HONOR FRANCIS O'CONNOR RETIRING OFFICER

Francis P. O'Connor, retiring president of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce was presented with a silver loving cup at a complimentary dinner tendered to him by his associates on the board at the Boston Athletic Association last night.

The gathering, which was informal, was a surprise to Mr. O'Connor.

Among those present were Frank W. Bailey, Charles Cook, George Dutton, A. Lincoln Filene, Herbert R. Lane, Otto J. Piehler, Walworth Pierce, Edwin A. Shuman, A. P. Smith, Walter Powers and H. L. Dillingham, secretary of the board.

## SCENE AT RETAIL TRADE BOARD DINNER



Gathering in honor of retiring president of association

Left to right: Otto J. Piehler, Walworth Pierce, Herbert R. Lane, Walter Powers, George Dutton, C. S. Cook, Francis P. O'Connor, A. L. Filene, H. L. Dillingham, A. P. Smith, Edwin A. Shuman, Frank W. Bailey.

### HOTELS

## NEW ZEALAND MAN ON SIXTH CIRCUIT OF GLOBE IS IN BOSTON

John Duncan, With Mrs. Duncan and Daughter Ethel, Is Passenger on the White Star Liner Arabic

### SOON TO GO BACK

John Duncan of Wellington, New Zealand, a retired merchant and former United States consular agent at his home city, arrived here today with Mrs. Duncan and Miss Ethel Duncan as a saloon passenger aboard the White Star line steamer Arabic from Liverpool and Queenstown. Mr. Duncan is making his sixth complete circuit of the world and after remaining here a few days will travel via New Orleans to San Francisco and thence to New Zealand.

On board the Arabic were 22 saloon, 82 second cabin and 637 steerage passengers. Capt. W. Finch reported favorable conditions most of the way, the passage being completed in seven days, 16 hours and 48 minutes. On Nov. 8, the Arabic passed the British steamer Nestorian bound from Galveston via Newport News to Liverpool.

J. A. Sherrard, a Boston hotel man, who owns among other prominent hostilities, the hotel Preston at Beach Bluffs, Mass., returned from a month's trip through Italy, Switzerland and England. Mr. Sherrard sailed from Boston Oct. 1 on the Franconia and is on his annual foreign trip.

Among the other passengers were Mr. and Mrs. William K. Sharp of Dover, N. H. Mr. Sharp having been buying wool for the Dover mills during the past two months, and the following Bostonians: Mrs. Franklin Gordon Dexter, Mrs. Adeline Storrs, Dr. Fanny Berlin, T. A. Mason and Walter I. Rand.

In the second cabin came Miss Maud Phillips and her mother. Miss Phillips is coming to the Boston opera company, having been singing in Covent Garden, London.

## MR. BRYAN URGES CONGRESS CHANGE

WASHINGTON—A plan to admit former Presidents, former Vice-Presidents and former speakers of the House of Representatives to the floors of the two houses of Congress, with the privilege of debate, but not of voting upon pending measures, was broached here Wednesday by William J. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan's statement was coupled with a declaration that he favored a change in the time of convening Congress, so that the new sessions would begin shortly after new members took office, March 4.

## ALL RAILROADS SAID TO BE BUSY

NEW YORK—H. U. Mudge, president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, says that that road, like practically all other railroads in the country, has more traffic than it can handle properly.

This large traffic, he says, is not due entirely to big crops, but also to general merchandise.

### REAL ESTATE—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

Why farm on high priced, worn out lands when the richest virgin soil is waiting for you in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. The first prize of \$1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canada farmer at the New York Land Show. Any one can own land in Western Canada. Go where you too can prosper, where you will find perfect comfort, where you can earn a farm and a home in a few years' time at most. LAND FROM \$10 TO \$30 AN ACRE—TEN YEARS IN WHICH TO PAY. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers you the finest irrigated and non-irrigated land along its lines at low figures, and on long terms of payment—lands adapted to grain growing, to poultry raising, dairying, mixed farming, and to cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising. Ask for our free book today on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. A postal card or letter will bring you by return mail full information, handsome illustrated books and maps. No cost to you—no obligation—but a big opportunity. Write and investigate today.

B. J. THORNTON, Colonization Commissioner. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Colonization Dept., 112 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

### REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

KERMAN, in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley, California, offering exceptional opportunities for profitable farming; ideal for all varieties of fruits and alfalfa; 5, 10, 20 acres and up; splendid local sandy loam soil; abundant cheap water for irrigation; terms, DUNN, WEST-MENT CO., 234 Commercial Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

### CALIFORNIA LANDS

RELIABLE reports and plans furnished to intending purchasers of land in California lands by a civil engineer of 25 yrs. exp.; refer to any San Francisco bank. DAVENPORT RICHFIELD, Bankers Investment Building, San Francisco.

### REAL ESTATE

MEDFORD FOR RENT at No. 7 Summer st., 6-room house; all modern conveniences; near steam and electric cars. J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

### REAL ESTATE—OHIO

\$1000 WILL take fine 6-r. modern house in Lakewood, Cleveland's most desirable suburb; house same as rent on lease; exceptional opportunity; will sell on basis of \$4500; appraised higher. W. M. WRIGHT, 1922 Lincoln av., Lakewood, O.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE—ILLINOIS TO EXCHANGE—New brick modern residence, Hinsdale; large grounds; \$25,000; for sale; residence or other use; near any city. S. P. BRANNAN, 608, 79 W. Montrose st., Chicago.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

Furnished Apartment 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, nicely furnished; for dining; desirable location; no children. 26 Hemenway st.; see janitor.

### APARTMENTS—NEW YORK

FOR RENT—Furnished, 8 rooms and bath; corner, all outside rooms; overlooking Hudson river; ocean view; rent \$100 per month. MRS. M. O. MAYHOFF, The Georgia, Broadway and 160th st.

### APARTMENTS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—Chicago, Montrose Blvd. and Buena Vista terrace, apartment of 4 large rooms; bath, closets; \$37.50. See janitor, or S. P. BRANNAN, Rector Bldg., Chicago.

TO RENT—Rogers pk; cheerful, new 6-room flat, hot water heat; private front and rear porches; large grounds; \$42.50; free to December 1. 1830 Lunt ave., Chicago.

### ROOMS

MT. VERNON ST., 42, Beacon Hill—Large sunny rooms, with high ceilings, desirable place; tourists accom. Haymkt 2574-R.

WEST NEWTON ST., 263, Suite 1, cor. Huntington ave.—Square room; desirable location; all conveniences; \$3.50.

### ROOMS—CHICAGO

E. SIXTIETH ST., 311, Apt. 35—Well furnished front or back parlor; private family; board optional; references. Phone Wentworth 7230.

### ROOMS—NEW YORK

TO RENT—Front parlor, in quiet house; central location; suitable for practitioner's office. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 30th st., New York.

LARGE and small fur, rooms, all conveniences; 3 min. from 137th st. subway; ref.; tel. 614 W 138th st.

### BOARD & CHAPERONE—NEW YORK

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. Lady of good social position having attractive apartment, would board and chaperone two young ladies for one month or longer. References exchanged. MORRIS, 250 W. 85th st., New York City.

## WILL TALK ON PHILIPPINES TO CITY CLUB

Gov.-Gen. W. Cameron Forbes of the Philippines will speak before the members of the Boston City Club at a dinner in the club rooms this evening. His subject will



## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

## THE THIRD GENTLEMAN IN "THE WINTER'S TALE"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Managerial "cuts" in Shakespearean productions having been the rule, the Third Gentleman in "The Winter's Tale" has hitherto been conspicuous to students of the play for his absence. Not that this personage, for to call any one of so inflated a dignity a mere person would be a misnomer, could be represented by any one. Only to an actor with an innate sense of the ridiculous could the role be properly given.

When Mr. Nigel Playfair makes his hurried entrance, bursting with the most recent intelligence, you are confident he will fittingly uphold the dignity of Paulina's steward. Court news, even with the gravest, will always find an ear, and a crumb dropped from an Olympian board is always appetizing. But here, indeed, is a perfect feast of Olympian gossip actually spread for the vulgar. To the question as to whether the king has found his heir, an affirmative answer is given, backed by circumstantial evidence that defies scepticism.

Here, at least, is a positive fulfillment of prophecy, and a fulfillment not in an uncomfortably abstract and mystifying way, so profoundly unsatisfactory to the man of common sense, but an actual fulfillment in physical shape, a perfect triumph for the oracle, and a pious joy to the faithful, not wholly indifferent to profane opinion. To the narrator, however, the substance of the information is in its generously embroidered detail. Not every day is it given to a gentleman of fine imagination and chaste sentiments to wallow in his emotions. In the following exquisite line he depicts the feelings of a parent in the extravagance of his actions: "then again worries he his daughter with clipping her."

The picture it calls up is provocative of hysterics. A child restored to her father only to have her best frock crumpled. Why, to speak of her as "worried" is to greatly underestimate the sensations of a young lady. Only the invincible ignorance of a man could possibly find so inadequate a term. "But oh!" says this gentleman conscious of what is proper in a female moved by antagonistic feelings; "the noble combat that 'twixt joy and sorrow was fought in Paulina's. She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled."

What an altogether admirable example of everyman's idea of what a woman should do. Did not the "Egotist" hold that a woman's most admirable quality was fidelity to herself? "His relief!" he cries in an agony of self pity as he calls up a picture of his Clara possibly bestowing herself upon another. Again, to treat of the other organ of perception, "elevation." Is not pious naturalness becoming to a woman? That Paulina should acquiesce in the inscrutable ways of Providence, though a courtly partiality was shown in this particular instance, was a beautiful trait so characteristic of her sex.

"Art added to ivory," was Mr. Playfair's rendering of this character. He carried with him the air of a winged messenger; the bearer of the latest news is endowed with extraordinary privileges. His gestures were almost pontifical, yet there was condescension in his attitude; he gave of his abundance. But it was the humanity of this man of noble emotions that proved so captivating. The illustration of his mistress' feelings would have drawn tears from the proverbial stone. Never before has the elevation of one eye to the depreciation of the other done so much. The Third Gentleman of "The Winter's Tale" remains, indeed, an abiding incident in a notable production.

## PROF. TRIPP READS "HENRY IV"

An enthusiastic audience applauded Walter Bradley Tripp in Huntington Chambers hall last evening in his admirable presentation of "Henry IV," part I. In commenting on this seldom acted play Mr. Tripp said that unfortunately, from his point of view, the historical plays of Shakespeare had been passed over in favor of the tragedies. This he said was to be deplored since in his estimation, the one should be understood in order to comprehend the other. He cited Hamlet as being Shakespeare's greatest tragic creation, and Falstaff as his greatest comic character.

After a brief sketch of the play and its characters Mr. Tripp proceeded to portray the monarch Henry IV, himself a usurper, in turn the object of countless conspiracies. The reading commences with one of the most noteworthy of these, and ends with its complete collapse. The monarch was portrayed as haughty, determined, showing no quarter where his royal authority is questioned.

There was dignity and pathos in Mr. Tripp's interpretation of the King's unhappiness over his madcap son, Prince Hal, and in this it was difficult to know which is uppermost, the King or the father. It is plain here that the King, in common with others, perhaps even in common with the prince himself, wholly misunderstands the man. In comparing the fame and prowess of Henry Percy with the escapades and apparent degeneracy of Prince Hal and his wild companions the King has not discerned that latent nobility of character and keen sensitiveness to the complete regeneration of the man, and makes him one of the greatest of England's kings.

Falstaff was portrayed as a jovial creature with an over supply of avoidance. The scene of the holdup, wherein Falstaff and his companions having secured their booty are themselves robbed by Prince Hal and Poles in disguise, the fabrications with which Falstaff attempts to cover up his cowardice, and his utter sangfroid at being outdone,

## Third Gentleman in Barker London Revival of "The Winter's Tale"



(Copyright by the Daily Mirror Studios)  
NIGEL PLAYFAIR

were full of merriment, as projected by the clear-cut comic skill of Mr. Tripp. Next Wednesday evening Evelyn Thomas will read the "Electra" of Euripides.

## BOSTON NOTES

E. M. Newman opens his course of travel talks Friday evening and Saturday afternoon at Symphony hall with a tour of Holland.

Charles Cherry, who comes to the Hollis Monday evening in "Passers-By" was seen here as leading man with Miss Maxine Elliott.

"Madame X" is drawing so well at the Castle Square that it will be continued through next week. Nov. 25, "Othello." The St. James theater stock company will appear next week in "The Great Divide," with matinees daily except Monday.

## TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY GHENT TREATY

NEW YORK—The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking people, dating from the Ghent treaty of December 24, 1814, is being arranged by the national committee, of which Colonel Roosevelt is honorary chairman, Andrew Carnegie chairman and Elihu Root, Levi P. Morton, William Jennings Bryan, Adlai E. Stevenson, Alton B. Parker and Joseph H. Choate, honorary vice-chairmen.

Senator Root has proposed that the celebration begin on Feb. 17, the date of the ratification of the treaty, and that for a given five minutes all social and business activities so far as practicable should cease throughout the English speaking world.

It also has been proposed that the celebration have a place in the Panama Pacific exposition.

## CANADA RECEIVES NEW SEAL

OTTAWA, Ont.—The great seal of Canada for the reign of George V. has just reached Ottawa. Up to the present the Dominion has been getting along with the great seal made for the reign of King Edward VII. and bearing his effigy. This has been done by the sanction of the British authorities while a new great seal was being cut in the royal mint at London.

## AD CLUB MAY BUILD HOME

SPOKANE, Wash.—The construction of a ten-story building to be the home of the Spokane Ad Club is being considered by the trustees of the club. The erection of a \$500,000 building, with plunge, theater, ballrooms, assembly rooms and offices, with stores on the first floor and private rooms, is proposed.

## Foundations for Coolidge memorial laboratory with Semitic museum in background

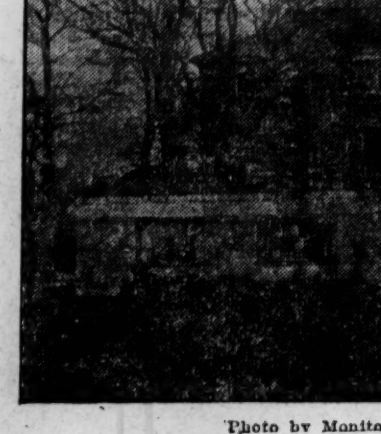


Photo by Monitor staff photographer

## SECRETARIAL WORK THEME OF CONFERENCE

"Secretarial Work" will be the subject of the vocational conference to be held at Perkins hall, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston street. Miss Evelyn Walker, registrar at Simmons College; Miss Marguerite Kimball, Radcliffe 1904, secretary to Bishop Lawrence; Miss Harriet Buckingham, secretary at Radcliffe, and Miss Alice H. Grady, formerly secretary to Louis D. Brandeis, and now financial secretary of the Massachusetts Savings Bank Insurance Association, will make brief speeches on secretarial work as they have found it. The object of the conference is to give college students, and other women interested in professions other than teaching and library work, first hand information regarding the nature of secretarial work as a possible vocation.

Opportunity for asking questions of the speakers will be given at the close of the program. These Thursday afternoon conferences will be continued for several weeks, and any one may attend by securing a free ticket at the union.

## GREAT DRYDOCK TO BE EXTENDED

HONOLULU—Contracts for the \$1,000,000 extension of the Pearl harbor drydock have been drawn up and are ready for signatures. The parties besides the federal government are the Hawaii Dredging Company and the San Francisco Bridge & Construction Company.

## JUSTICE OF PEACE UPHELD

After Daniel P. Shea, assistant United States district attorney, had argued that Charles H. Safford of Quincy, a justice of the peace, had acted in good faith when he issued search warrants without authority the executive council yesterday dismissed the petition for the revocation of Mr. Safford's commission brought by Thomas J. Barry as counsel for Yee Wah, a Chinese merchant. The search warrants were served by a customs inspector.

## \$25,000 FIRE IN WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Worcester Dyeing Mill Company's frame building at 101 to 105 Shrewsbury street was destroyed by fire today. Crossed electric wires caused the fire which did \$25,000 damage.

## FOUNDATIONS DONE FOR NEW LABORATORY AT HARVARD COLLEGE

Now that the foundations have been completed, the work on the new T. Jefferson Coolidge Jr., Memorial laboratory at Harvard University will soon take form as it is expected to have the building fully equipped and ready for occupancy next fall.

Given to the college by T. Jefferson Coolidge '50, the structure is named in memory of Mr. Coolidge's son, of the class of 1884, and is placed near the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial laboratory for research, beside the Peabody museum. It will form the second of the connected group of buildings planned by the division of chemistry.

In the Wolcott and Coolidge laboratories, the chemistry division has the realization of its proposed group of buildings to cost about \$1,000,000. The architect for the new building is A. W. Longfellow of Boston.

The laboratory will be rectangular in shape, 36 feet wide by 61 feet in length, three stories high and, like the Wolcott Gibbs laboratory, which it will closely resemble, it will be constructed of a dull Harvard brick. It will be heated from a central plant which has been enlarged during the summer in the Peabody Museum, and will have the first floor well off the ground to allow large windows and clear light in the basement.

The new building will have a separate plant for ventilation. In the basement besides this, there will be a lecture room to accommodate 72 students, a storeroom, and a preparation room. On the first floor will be located the director's office with four private laboratories, a darkroom, and a balance room where the delicate scales will be kept.

The second floor will contain a class laboratory with an adjoining balance room accommodating 28 men, two private laboratories with balance-room and darkroom, while the third floor will be devoted to a large laboratory with a balance-room for 56 men.

## HELPFUL, UNSELFISH POLICY TOWARD CHINA URGED

Eminent Speakers at History Conference at Worcester Unanimous in Stand Against Interference

## U. S. SHOULD LEAD

Professor Hart Declares There Should Be Another Enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine in This Country

WORCESTER, Mass.—The news from Peking that Liang Men Ting, the Chinese minister of foreign affairs, had resigned his portfolio owing to differences with other members of the cabinet, introduced a new note for discussion at the second session of the Clark University history conference today.

Visiting Chinese have expressed surprise at the resignation of Liang Men, but it was said by them that it was true that the reported Russian move for the autonomy of Mongolia was the cause, then the foreign minister, who was determined to maintain the territorial integrity of the country, could have done nothing else. It is declared likely that the Mongolian question will now prove one of the chief items on the program, although the respective discussions will have to be along informal lines, since every minute has already been assigned to notable speakers.

When the session began it was expected that Willard Straight, who was the presiding officer, would have something to say about the loan in which he played so prominent a part. Mr. Straight, however, confined his remarks to a formal introduction of the first speaker, Edward W. Capen, organizing secretary of the Hartford School of Missions. Dr. Capen discussed "Western Influence in China" and gave an account of his recent tour of special sociological and missionary research in the far east.

As Mr. Straight is down on the program for an address on "The Loan Question," it is expected that the one-time consul general of the United States in Mukden will place before the conference the American side to the intricate banking problem. Mr. Straight can furnish data to show just what justification the six powers had for their demand that China accept terms and conditions as laid down by them.

Among the speakers during the day were Y. S. Tsao, a student at Harvard University and the secretary of the Chinese students alliance in the United States. Mr. Tsao spoke on the relation of return students to the Chinese revolution. The young man is a graduate of Yale University, where for three years he was winner of the first prize in class oratorical contests.

Other papers read were by J. O. P. Bland of England on "The Suppression of the Opium Traffic" and by Masujiro Honda, editor of the Oriental Review, on "The United States and Japan in China within the past decade."

## "Hands Off" Urged

Unmistakable in its earnestness and its meaning, the protest so far registered by the speakers before the Clark University history conference against foreign interference in the affairs of China sounds a warning that concerns governments, financiers, educators, all who in one way or another are affected by the change that has taken place in the far east.

"China for the Chinese," is the burden of the addresses purporting to show how important it is that the young republic be not loaded down with what it does not desire. College professors, who have studied the economic and the ethical aspects of the situation; travelers, who have investigated out of curiosity; commercial men, who have lived long in the Orient; teachers in the schools of China, Chinese students in the United States, and leaders in the industrial development of the republic, all unite in saying that there can be no half-way measure or all that has been gained will go for naught.

In his arraignment of the six powers that have insisted on having the last word in China's financial affairs, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, with characteristic directness, compared the much discussed loan with conditions that made for a "New Holy Alliance in China," as he called his paper. Professor Hart, however, was not any more severe in his arraignment than Maj. L. L. Seaman, president of the China Society of America. The latter emphasized that it would be little less than a world calamity to bring pressure to bear on the nation at the present time. And that it was for the United States to recognize the republic of China at this juncture, and not wait until some other power took the step, was the opinion voiced by both speakers and others that followed.

## Nations Form Trust

"The new holy alliance for China," declared Professor Hart, "is nothing but the old holy alliance of Europe in another form. That alliance wanted to make a policy for Europe and failed. What have we now? The six powers—England, Russia, France, Germany, Japan and the United States—say to China, 'We want to loan you money, and we want to tell you how we are to be paid.' I say, the Chinese dread to see this thing imposed upon them. They do need money, but why must we tell them that in this and this way must payment be made, and, then, in the bargain, imposed other conditions that no one would dare propose to any other nation?"

"The great powers objected to see China independent and prosperous insofar

## One of America's Foremost Workers for Fair Play for Chinese Republic



(Photo by J. E. Purdy, Boston, Mass.)  
G. H. BLAKELEE

as this prosperity would benefit the Chinese directly. The powers have forced China to set the lowest possible custom duty on its imports, so as to make room for their own products. The United States has no business in this company. China has always objected to the action of Europe.

"If there is one thing that the Chinese dislike more than another it is the sending of foreign troops into its territory. The case of Manchuria has always been a warning to them that once the strangers are in it is next to impossible to get them out. Russia sent her troops to guard the railroad and they built a town and settled down for good."

Professor Hart spoke about the character of the Chinese, how it was ignorance of the real merit of this people that had created so much trouble. He said that while he deprecated the fact that foreign entrance into China had resulted in certain territorial supervision, yet he felt that it would not have been best for the Chinese to have been left to themselves.

## Powers Selfish

But he considered the action of the big nations a blot on civilization. He saw that it was not because they wished to benefit China that the others took such interest in China's affairs, but to serve their own interests. Professor Hart asserted that it had come to this pass that Europe considered that the far east existed for Europe's benefit.

"And then we have this holy alliance," concluded Professor Hart. "The powers no longer find it possible to get individual privileges, and therefore we have this collective procedure. The loan is nothing less than a demand. 'You take our money, for you get no money elsewhere,' is the sum and substance of the edict. The holy alliance of old, of which I have spoken, would have done the very same thing to the United States had it been able, but it ran up against the Monroe doctrine and it was this doctrine that wrecked it."

"For 30 or 40 years the idea has existed that China is on the map to furnish an opportunity for others. The Chinese of today naturally resent this. Let us say 'Hands off China,' and that would be the right course for the United States to take. It needs the announcement of another Monroe doctrine and we should be the first to recognize the republic."

Major Seaman to some extent went over the same ground as Professor Hart, but he infused a new element of interest by showing how his long residence among them had afforded him a chance to study the Chinese minutely.

## Bright Outlook for Nation

The speaker gave it as his opinion that the country would, emerge out of its present difficult position as one of the strongest and most efficient nations on earth. He spoke of Chinese business probity, how a Chinese business man gave his word and never broke it. He held up before the audience a faded piece of parchment and told them that it was a Chinese note from the year 1365 and that it was a telling evidence how this people had a commercial system of the most advanced type when Europe was still beclouded with barbarism.

"I believe with all my heart," said Major Seaman, "that the most potential power is in the making there in the far east. We know of the Japanese, but with them it has been a different proposition. All honor to the Japanese, but their opportunities have been exceptional. Let us not make the burden of China heavier than is necessary. Let us reach out and give her a hand. Let us at once recognize her as a sister in the family of nations. Let us recognize the republic of China."

## Mr. Wang Tells of Needs

It must have been with this in thought that C. C. Wang, the assistant director of the Peking-Mukden railway, and Chintao Chen, a former minister of finance of the Chinese government, appeared before the conference and told what China needed, from their point of view, and what China did not want. Tall and impressive in his every utterance, Mr. Wang at once made his audience his own, and no speaker has so far been able to give a better insight into the life of the new China than this representative

of his race who spoke on the effect of the revolution upon the relations between China and the United States.

"I take it that true Christianity means true living," said Mr. Wang, "and, therefore, you and we are exactly of one opinion. Confucius means right living. I think that China will take up a religion that will mean one God, one deity. We will want a practical religion. A religion that we can take into our daily lives. We are a practical people, and if we find such a religion we will go after it. True Christianity is not to be twisted. I have seen a mechanical worship in the streets of Russia that I do not think is Christianity. And some prayers in some churches do not look much different from this mechanical worship. Confucius has given us very much to take into our practical life, but we can still look for improvements."

## Clip Queues as First Step

"As for your people and my people, there is really very little difference between us. Oh, yes, there is one thing, the hair. Among you you will find that there is but one color—black. With you there are some with black hair, others with blonde hair, others with red hair. But that is about all there is of a difference. In clothes we can do as well as you. We have cut off the queues, and that is a step ahead."

"But let us get back to the ethical proposition. If we are to become of value to the world it is not through militarism or exploitation, but through whatever moral influences others can add to what we possess. This desire for religious teaching, this longing for getting true religion is a characteristic of the Chinese that the world knows but little about. Let us help each other finding ourselves. If you only knew how we are wanting to get in touch with the true men among men. It has meant much humiliation for us to wait, but we have stood it willingly. The effect of the revolution upon our mutual relationship should be an awakening such as will assure contentment to your country and to mine. We have put behind us the past. The mandarin dynasty has been torn up by the root. It is utterly destroyed. There is with us now no north, no south, no west or east. We are all as one in our hopes and striving. Your country has inspired us, and we wish to keep on obtaining inspiration from you. I have recently attended the international congress of chambers of commerce at Boston, have traveled with the delegates through the country, met with the greatest cordiality, and now we, my countrymen and I who are with you here, will be content to see this conference bear the fruit it so richly deserves to bear."

## Letter From Dr. Sun

It came as a pleasant surprise to the conference when President Hall of the university read a letter from Dr. Sun Yat Sen, in which Dr. Sun, after expressing his regret that he could not be present, said he hoped that much good would come from this meeting in a country where he found his strongest support during his early struggles for liberation. As the conference is entering the stage where much has been told and much is still to be heard, there are many in attendance here who look ahead to the session when Dr. Charles W. Eliot is to make the final address of the week. Dr. Eliot's recent return from the Orient, where he went at the behest of the Carnegie endowment, has turned the attention to the Harvard president emeritus, whose great capacity for absorbing and instructing will find a splendid and new opportunity. But before Dr. Eliot comes before the conference as a speaker there will be many others who will be worth listening to.

As for the Chinese, who have already been before the conference, Chin-tao Chen, as already intimated, discussed the financial question in their various bearings. Dr. Chin divided his subject into three parts, the financial problem before the revolution, the state of finance during the struggle and the future prospects. There is probably no another man in the ancient empire who could better point out the defects and the dangers of foreign financial interference, as he put it, than Dr. Chin. He said that it was absolutely out of the question to submit to such terms as were imposed by the financial groups composing the six powers. He knew the country would not stand for it, and that certainly he could not lend his sanction to anything that smacked so strongly of entire subservience to the wishes of others.

## Dr. Dorsey on Loan

There is present at the conference Dr. George A. Dorsey, curator of the depart-

ment of anthropology in Field museum, Chicago. Dr. Dorsey has just returned from the far east, where he spent three years in the interest of the institution. While anthropology is the chief interest of the curator, he said that he was astonished to learn while in China, how this loan question had agitated the people. It was impossible to live there for any length of time without becoming convinced that back of this loan was something so threatening that it was not to be wondered that intelligent Chinese were suspicious of any country that was a party to the loan.

"I learned among other things," Dr. Dorsey said, "that it was the United States bankers who in the quietest way possible negotiated that \$50,000,000 loan, when other banking groups got wind of he proceedings and entered the arena. I understand it was the Wall street people who wished to float the loan in Paris, and that the French bankers declared they would see to it that no such thing happened except they had a hand in the affair. Well, the rest is now history. One by one the powers came into the ring. Then one report followed another. One day the loan was negotiated, the next day it was off, and so on."

"I shall speak at the conference on 'China and the world at large from the ethnological point of view,'" concluded Dr. Dorsey, "but I can hardly escape bringing in many things that are distinctively economical, and perhaps the one phase works in with the other in the modern way of looking at matters. Certainly China is a wonderful question mark. It looms portentous, and must be reckoned with in the concrete."

## HOOKER DAY CELEBRATED WEDNESDAY

Brig-Gen. J. N. Patterson of New Hampshire is the new president of the Hooker Association of Massachusetts, which celebrated Hooker day Wednesday by decorating the Hooker monument on the State House mall with a floral wreath and holding a business meeting and dinner at the American House in the evening.

Among the speakers, Brig-Gen. George A. Forsyth, who rode with General Sheridan at Cedar Mountain, recalled incidents of that campaign.

Capt. DeWitt Coffman of the Charlestown navy yard, responded for "the President," and J. Stearns Cushing of the Governor's council responded for "The Commonwealth."

Robert Lincoln O'Brien told of his pilgrimages over southern battlefields.

## WITNESS RELATES TRUST CONTROL OF CUBAN SUGAR

NEW YORK—Testimony in the government's dissolution suit against the alleged sugar trust, Wednesday, related to Cuba's raw sugar and how it is controlled.

Through Henry A. Clark, secretary of the Cuban-American Sugar Company since 1906, who testified that the company produced 90 per cent of all Cuba's sugar in 1910, federal attorneys brought out that a contract exists between the firm of B. W. Howell, Son & Co. and the Cuban-American Sugar Company, covering terms of agreement for handling sugar and stock of the Cuban company. Consolidation of independent companies in Cuba was effected by a group of capitalists who figured that if the United States won its war with Spain, Cuban sugar lands would be a great investment, Mr. Clark testified.

## PRICES LOWER COAL MEN SAY

Lower prices on the various sizes of anthracite coal are expected between Dec. 1 and the middle of the month, in view of a larger supply promised from the mines, by coal dealers in Boston. One dealer said that the operators are steadily reducing the shortage, and that as soon as transportation on the Great Lakes stops there will be a big increase in the amount of coal shipped to New England.

## STORE AGREEMENT CONTINUED

The agreement carried into effect two years ago between various retail stores of the city by the shopping committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has been renewed for the coming year and will be in force from November 15, 1912, to November 15, 1913.

## CONTRACTORS MAKING GOOD TIME IN CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BRITISH NAVAL BASE

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The progress which has been made this summer in the building operations of the great naval base of Rosyth is a matter for surprise, and it seems more than likely that the contractors, Messrs. Easton Gibb & Sons, will be entitled to the £900 per week bonus which the government have offered for the completion of the work within seven years.

The full extent of the scheme and the minutiae connected with it have not been revealed by the admiralty, but it is very generally known that the work embraces the building of a battleship basin larger than any existing at any British port, of a submarine basin and of two large graving docks, the most spacious yet constructed.

The seawall of the dockyard when completed will extend fully 1½ miles.

In its structure are comprised 140 giant monoliths of concrete, one of which measures 50 feet square. The method of sinking these monoliths to the bed rock, 100 feet below the bed of the Firth, consists in forming a steel shoe weighing 60 tons. The concrete is poured on to this and gradually the shoe sinks until solid ground is reached.

The submarine basin to which the contractors first turned their attention is almost completed, whilst the dreadnought basin, lying to the west of the submarine dock, was pumped dry in July last. The most advanced section of the future naval base is the aerial department at Carlingnook. Here three hangars have been erected and in these are housed two short hydro-aeroplanes, and one of the Farman type. Close to the aerial station will be erected the wireless telegraphy station.







# Latest Financial News

## HEAVY BUYING OF STEEL PRODUCTS STILL PREVAILS

Some Reaction From October's Record Production but Pressure Upon Mills for Deliveries Is Continued

### RAILWAY ORDERS

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: It was not expected that the October rate of production at steel works, which represented a strain for records all along the line, would be maintained in November. There has been the natural reaction from such speeding up, but the mills are still under heavy pressure for deliveries and are responding well.

The addition of more than a million tons in October to the Steel Corporation's total of unfilled orders was a surprise, in view of reports from various producers that new contract business has lately come in at a less rate than specifications. The steady inflow of export orders to the Steel Corporation is one explanation of these variant reports; another, and probably of greater weight, is that the Steel Corporation has been selling farther ahead at existing contract prices than most of its competitors, having taken considerable business, it is known, for delivery in the third quarter of 1913.

There are indications, apart from the large increase in its exports, that the Steel Corporation will contribute a larger percentage of the country's total steel production in 1912 than in several years. Last year its total was 54 per cent; it is likely to be 57 or 58 per cent for 1912.

Rail orders of the week amount to about 100,000 tons, including 25,000 tons for the Southern railway, which will be rolled at Ensley, Ala. The New Haven and subsidiary lines have practically closed for 65,000 tons. The Baltimore & Ohio purchases recently reported were 50,000 tons. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the New York Railways Company have bought 5300 tons of girder rails, and 3000 tons of Mayari Bessemer rails have been sold in the Chicago district.

Car contracts closed in the past week, eliminating unverified reports, were for 3200 cars. Pending lists total 43,850.

The buying of a large Canadian car interest has been a feature of the week. It has practically closed in this country for 60,000 tons of billets, structural shapes, plates and bars and is negotiating for an equal amount of pig iron. Canadian car works will be kept busy on present orders until late in 1913.

Payment of advances of \$5 a ton over contract prices, to secure early deliveries of plates, shapes and bars, is still a resort of certain buyers, but producers have done well, having in view the prolonging of the period of full demand, to keep these higher prices from pulling up the general market. The so-called premium transactions still stand out as exceptional and represent a comparatively small tonnage.

The merchant pipe trade is not as heavy as in the early fall, jobbing demand having been satisfied, but there is good line pipe business, 45 miles of 20-inch pipe having been closed last week, while there is inquiry for 15 miles of 10-inch pipe for West Virginia.

Shee mills have been crowded with specifications, one large interest having received a larger volume last week than in any week in its history. These, however, apply on orders placed at \$4 or \$5 a ton less than present prices. Tin plate contracts closed in the past six weeks have been very heavy and in some cases deliveries reach far into 1913. The business done at \$3.50 a few weeks ago was exceptional and \$3.00 has been the basis of practically all forward contracts.

In cast-iron pipe an advance of \$1 a ton has been made by one interest recently, in view of further pig iron advances. Some export inquiry for cast-iron pipe is indicated by the reported inquiry from the United States for 30,000 tons of gray iron pipe at Middleborough, England. Even with the drawback on the \$2.50 duty it is figured that domestic iron is cheaper, and at all events British iron cannot be had.

## ROAD MAKES A SLIGHT GAIN

NEW YORK—Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company reports for fiscal year ended June 30:

	1912	1911
Total operating revenue	\$2,825,321	\$2,525,037
Operating expenses	2,137,253	2,137,253
Net operating revenue	688,068	387,784
Taxes	207,075	207,075
Operating income	480,993	180,709
Total income	2,825,321	2,525,037
Deductions	2,920,000	3,314,474
Deficit	61,587	789,437

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL—In circles close to Canadian Pacific it is believed that directors Monday concluded all arrangements regarding proposed issue of new stocks and will make the announcement as soon as the market conditions are favorable. Announcement will be of issue of \$60,000,000 at \$175 a share to shareholders of record Jan. 22, with first payment due about Feb. 20.

### DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 per cent.

## TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN SUBMITS ITS ANNUAL REPORT

President Theodore P. Shonts Dwells Upon Increase in Taxes and Other Expenses While Company Is Prevented From Raising Freight Rates by Government

The Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company has issued its annual report for the year ended June 30, last. The income account compares with the previous year as follows:

	1912	1911
Operating revenue	\$8,805,220	\$8,752,552
Operating expenses	8,805,220	8,752,552
Net operating revenue	0	0
Other income	1,019,828	1,231,468
Total income	1,019,828	1,231,468
Operating expenses	1,142,296	1,142,296
Net operating revenue	0	0
Other income	1,019,828	1,231,468
Total income	1,019,828	1,231,468
Operating expenses	1,142,296	1,142,296
Net operating revenue	0	0
Other income	1,019,828	1,231,468
Total income	1,019,828	1,231,468

\*Decrease.

The balance sheet, as of June 30 last, shows cash on hand amounting to \$251,480, and cash in transit amounting to \$144,102, making a total of \$395,582, or \$4631 more than in the previous year. Total working assets were \$2,044,021, an increase of \$329,309; working liabilities amounted to \$1,554,712, an increase of \$720,346; profit and loss surplus \$2,044,440, a decrease of \$286,849, and total assets and liabilities of \$53,204,830, an increase over the previous year of \$343,773.

President Theodore P. Shonts, in his remarks to the stockholders, said: Revenue from freight traffic for the year was \$3,207,823, an increase of \$123,302, or 4 per cent. The number of tons of revenue freight carried was 3,186,952 tons, a decrease of 243,410, or 7.37 per cent. The number of tons of revenue freight carried one mile was 594,202,000, an increase of 9,184,024 or 1.57 per cent. The average miles each ton of freight hauled was 186.47 miles, an increase of 16.40 miles or 0.64 per cent.

The revenue from passenger traffic for the year was \$408,459, a decrease of \$48,313 or 10.57 per cent.

Expenditures for maintenance of way and structures were \$423,902, a decrease of \$32,232, or 7.07 per cent. Of the total increased cost for maintenance of way \$2662 is due to increase in wages of employees. Expenditures for maintenance of equipment were \$820,322, an increase of \$51,206, or 9.01 per cent. This increase was the result of extensive repairs to locomotives, freight car equipment and greater charges to renewals on account of destruction of freight cars and work equipment. Of the total increased cost for maintenance of equipment \$1723 is due to increase in wages of employees.

The expenses for conducting transportation were \$1,421,708, an increase of \$56,281, or 4.12 per cent. Of the total increased cost of conducting transportation, \$25,754 is due to increase in wages of employees. Compared with the year preceding, loaded car mileage increased \$2,319,329, or 7.48 per cent, and empty car mileage decreased 130,526 miles, or 1.03 per cent.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and west-bound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

Operating expenses for the year 1912 show a decrease as compared with previous year in loss and damage freight expenses, and it is hoped that we have passed the maximum amount of this item based on the present volume of traffic, as it is expected that the education of your employees in the manner of handling freight traffic, will result in a substantial reduction in this class of expense at an early date.

The following table reflects the relative increase of loss and damage freight expense for a period of years as compared with freight earnings and loss and damage expense for the year 1904:

Year	Freight earnings	Loss and damage freight expense	Loss and damage freight expense as % of freight earnings
1904	\$2,568,592	\$17,196	.67
1905	2,907,408	23,085	.79
1906	3,468,592	31,983	.92
1907	3,445,401	37,786	1.10
1908	3,072,674	52,021	1.70
1909	2,734,152	41,751	1.53
1910	3,090,772	25,413	.82
1911	3,084,521	47,003	1.53
1912	3,207,823	45,249	1.41

As mentioned in last year's report, the marked increase in taxes assessed against your company is giving your management much concern and, at the present time, special study is being made of the subject with the view to not only effecting proper reduction, but also with a view to pointing out the great necessity for proper and uniform taxation laws covering railroads. The total amount paid in taxes account of the calendar year 1911 was \$177,567, an increase over the previous year of \$2722, or 6.6 per cent. Since 1905 there has been an increase of \$58,612, or 49.2 per cent, in yearly taxes paid.

During the year your company has occupied the new freight terminals of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company at St. Louis, Mo. The advantageous location of these facilities has proven not only a valuable aid to your traffic officers in the solicitation of freight to and from St. Louis proper, but has also made it possible to materially strengthen traffic alliances with other lines on business to the east, west and southwest.

The operations for the year have felt effect of the higher rates of wages paid, and improved working conditions granted

in meeting the demands of labor; and with the constantly increasing requirements of state and federal laws and administrative boards, the necessity for a proportionate advance in rates of transportation to compensate such increased costs is still prominently before your management.

It will be noted that, while gross operating revenue has increased 2.32 per cent, operating expenses have increased 2.21 per cent.

The average rate per passenger per mile in 1901 was 1.83 cents, in the year 1912, 1.83 cents.

The average rate per ton per mile in 1901 was .00542, in the year 1912, .0054.

Notwithstanding very substantial increases have been granted to employees generally, the unrest in labor circles and the competition of labor crafts in various sections of the country as to which can make the best arrangements still exist, and their demands are constantly before us in some form.

It is a question how your management shall meet the increased expense due to increased wages and other causes, and, at the same time, serve the public in the manner demanded and expected, and also maintain the property in the way it should be kept, unless proportionate advances can be obtained in rates of transportation to offset the increase in cost of operation. No business can be conducted to best results if its managers are prevented from deciding what they will pay for material needed in prosecuting it and what they will receive for its product. Labor organizations seek to control the cost of railroad operations and government officials determine the income derived from the operations.

In addition to the foregoing, many operating difficulties were encountered during the year, due to the activity of state and federal commissions and the conditions of service stipulated in agreements with various labor unions and commissions with supervisory powers direct, which resulted in increased cost of operation.

To illustrate: Federal legislation and the requirements of state executives relating to safety devices and the hours of service of train operators, dispatchers and switchmen, have very materially increased operating costs.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 14)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—Edward B. Fay; U. S. Augusta, Ga.—J. S. Higgle of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.  
Baltimore, Md.—N. A. McLaughlin of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.  
Baltimore, Md.—W. A. Dixon of Dixon Bartlett & Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Buffalo, N. Y.—B. J. Davis of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.  
Butte, Mont.—C. F. Hoyt of M. J. Connel Mer. Co.; U. S.  
Cincinnati, O.—L. S. Haddock of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.  
Kansas City, Mo.—K. L. Barton of Barton Bros.; Tour.  
Knoxville, Tenn.—E. E. McMillan of McMillan, Hazen & Co.; Essex.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—Charles Short of Broadway Dept. Store.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—Mar. Larson of Fifth Street Store; Brewster.  
Louisville, Ky.—C. Sierdorfer of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.  
Louisville, Ky.—H. S. Horaker of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.  
Montgomery, Ala.—Frank Allen of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.  
Nashville, Tenn.—A. B. Smith of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.  
New York, N. Y.—S. Cuatara of Cuatara Bros.; U. S.  
New York, N. Y.—S. Sanderson of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.  
New York, N. Y.—Sebastian Vidal; U. S.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.—W. M. Houston of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.  
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Savannah, Ga.—D. J. Rosenheim of Rosenheim Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Terre Haute, Ind.—C. Zenor of Clafin Syndicate; Brewster.  
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Max Secherman of Secherman & Gross; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Allentown, Pa.—J. J. Hauser; U. S.  
Cincinnati, O.—C. H. Miller; U. S.  
Cincinnati, O.—F. A. Pathe of Cincinnati Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Dunellen, N. J.—Fred Harrington; Essex.  
Montreal, Can.—N. Tetrault of Tetrault Shoe Mfg. Co.; Adams.  
Portland, Me.—J. E. Williams; U. S.  
Quebec, Can.—J. S. Ritchie of John Ritchie Co.; Bellevue.

## CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balance for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

	1912	1911
Exchanges	\$30,688,571	\$37,080,774
Balance	1,428,254	2,878,926
United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$146,693.		

## EASIER CONDITIONS IN PARIS

PARIS—There is a gradual return of confidence in the markets here which is reflected in a quiet but steady improvement. Money is accumulating, but the Bank of France is still rigidly guarding its gold reserves. Money rates are down to 2 per cent for demand loans. The markets are expected to remain narrow, however, until the progress toward peace in the Balkans has become an actual fact.

## CUBAN SUGAR CROP

NEW YORK—For 1911-12, Cuban sugar yield is estimated by H. A. Himely of Havana at 1,893,087 tons, or 90,000 larger than the best previous yield. Sugar content was 1 to 1½ per cent above normal.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is meeting a moderate jobbing inquiry and the market is steady, with dealers still quoting 41½¢ 42¢ ex-yard.

Rosin—Business is slow and unimportant, with the market devoid of new feature, and quotations remain nominally unchanged. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$6.40, gen sam E \$6.50, graded B \$6.50, D \$6.55, E \$6.60, F \$6.65, G \$6.70, H \$6.75, I \$6.75, K \$7.15, M \$7.55, N \$8.20, VWG \$8.80, WW \$9.00.

Tar and Pitch—Jobbing parcels are moving into consuming channels, but no large sales are noted, and the market is quiet, with quotations maintained at \$5.75 for tar and \$4.00¢ 4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 21¢. Sales 558, receipts 1030, exports 212. Stock 32,735. Rosin firm. Sales 3121, receipts 3100, exports 420. Stock 124,207. Prices: WW, \$8.55; WG, \$8.25; N, \$7.15; K, \$6.45; L, \$6.12½; H, \$6.12½; G, \$6.10; F, \$6.10; E, \$6.07½; D, \$6.02½; B, \$5.97½.

WILMINGTON—Rosin quiet; good, \$5.75. Spirits quiet; machine 37½¢. Tar quiet, at \$2.20; turpentine, hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.25; virgin, \$4.25.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 31s. Rosin, common, 16s.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 29s 10½d. Rosin, American standard quiet at 15s 7½d. Rosin, American fine quiet at 20s 6d.

## PRICES OF CRUDE OILS ADVANCED

PITTSBURGH—Standard Oil for the third time in about as many weeks has advanced its purchasing price for crude oils. The advance is a uniform one of 5 cents a barrel and establishes Pennsylvania crude at \$1.75, Corning \$1.28, New Castle \$1.28, Cabal \$1.35, Somerset \$1.05 and Ragland 6c.

The Producers' & Refiners' Oil company, Ltd., has also advanced its buying price for Pennsylvania crude 5 cents a barrel to 1.82c.

## TWO BIG CHECKS

The commonwealth of Massachusetts and the city of Boston exchange checks tomorrow in settlement of annual taxes. The city treasurer will deliver a check for \$5,825,872 to State Treasurer Stevens, and the city of Boston will receive from the commonwealth a check for \$2,394,578. Last year the exchange of checks was for the amounts of \$5,401,946 and \$2,416,937, the larger payment being made by the city.

## THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beet sugar, November 9s 6½d., unchanged; December 9s 6½d., off 1½d.; May 10s, unchanged. European visible supply estimated at 1,100,000 tons, against 1,450,000 last year.

## BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS—Weekly statement of Bank of France: Gold on hand decreased 1,781,000 francs; silver on hand decrease 2,327,000 francs.

## GERMAN BANK RATE ADVANCED

BERLIN—The Imperial Reichsbank advanced its minimum discount rate from 5 per cent to 6 per cent.

## Portland Terminal Company

First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds

Dated July 1, 1911

Authorized \$10,000,000

Interest payable January 1 and July 1

Due July 1, 1961

Present Issue, \$4,500,000

Coupon bonds of \$1,000 each (may be registered as to principal only) and fully registered bonds of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$50,000 each

Coupon and registered bonds are interchangeable.

Coupons payable in New York, Boston or Portland.

Trustee: Fidelity Trust Co., Portland, Me.

The payment of principal and interest on these bonds is guaranteed by the Maine Central Railroad Company by endorsement on each bond.

From a letter of Mr. Morris McDonald, President of the Portland Terminal Co., we summarize the following:

The bonds are a first lien on the freight and passenger terminal properties in the city of Portland, South Portland and Westbrook, Maine, used by the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroad companies. The mortgaged property comprises 23 miles of single main line track, 9 miles of second track and 56 miles of sidings, including belt railroad, union passenger station, etc.; also 534 acres of real estate exclusive of right of way.

The total value of the company's property is placed at \$5,700,000 against the present issue of \$4,500,000.

All business interchanged at Portland by the Boston & Maine Railroad, controlling 2290 miles of road, and the Maine Central Railroad, controlling 1312 miles, must pass over the tracks of the terminal company which forms the connecting link between the two systems.

For the past five years (1908-1912) net operating revenues as reported by:

The Boston & Maine averaged	\$10,779,950
The Maine Central averaged	2,698,851
Interest on this issue	180,000

All legal matters in connection with this issue have been passed on by our counsel, Messrs. Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall, who are of the opinion that these bonds are:

Legal investment for Savings Banks in the States of Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire and that they are Tax exempt in the State of Maine to individuals and trustees.

The above information and statistics are not guaranteed, but we believe them to be accurate.

PRICE 92 AND INTEREST TO YIELD OVER 4.40 PER CENT.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Boston and New York

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.

New York, Chicago and Hartford

## BOSTON CAPITAL IN PHILIPPINES

The Pacific Commercial Company, an occasional trading company, operating in the Philippines islands, in which Boston capital is considerably interested, has declared an initial dividend of \$3 per share, payable Nov. 18. This dividend covers the six months' operations to July 1 last.

The Pacific Commercial Company is a new enterprise, in which Boston capital became interested a few months ago. It has outstanding \$3,000,000 pesos of capital and among the Boston directors on the board are Galen L. Stone, Francis R. Hart, Andrew W. Preston, Herbert White and Guy M. Currier.

The company is incorporated under the laws of the Philippines, and does a general trading business. It handles imports into the Philippines and does its part in encouraging exports, besides managing estates and properties located in the islands.

The stock is all of one class, and is pretty well distributed among a selected list of Boston and Massachusetts investors, although, of course, the heaviest holdings are in the Philippines.

## PROSPERITY OF CANADA GREAT

OTTAWA—The Dominion financial statement for the month of October shows that Canada's prosperity continues unabated. Consolidated revenue for the month aggregated \$14,758,946, an increase of \$2,000,000 over October last year. For the first seven months of the fiscal year the aggregate revenue was \$96,137,597, against \$76,291,178 last year, an increase of \$20,000,000.

The revenue for the year will eclipse all records, and promises to reach \$100,000,000. The expenditure on consolidated account in the seven months was \$51,275,393, an increase of \$11,000,000, and on capital account \$12,000,000, a decrease of \$2,000,000. During October the net debt was decreased by \$4,022,000.

The Producers' & Refiners' Oil company, Ltd., has also advanced its buying price for Pennsylvania crude 5 cents a barrel to 1.82c.

## BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON—The following changes are shown in the Bank of England weekly statement:

	1912	1911
Total reserve	£20,776,000	£14,414,000
Circulation	28,300,000	27,000,000
Bullion	36,027,000	38,000,000
Other securities	31,055,000	23,443,000
Other deposits	40,813,000	4,407,000
Public deposits	12,704,000	2,790,000
Government securities	13,034,000	13,000,000

\*Decrease.

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 49.90 per cent against 47.50 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 49.90 to 50.50 per cent in this week last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week £278,680,000 against £327,380,000 last week and £300,659,000 last year.

## COLORADO MIDLAND BONDS

NEW YORK—At auction \$23,000 Colorado Midland Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, dated July 1, 1907, were sold at \$83.080 for the lot. This transaction represents the closing out of a loan by a trust company. Bonds were bought by a stock exchange house. Last sale on the stock exchange was at 46.

## BANK OF BENGAL RATE

BOMBAY—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal has been raised from 6 to 6 per cent.

## CONDITION OF LONDON MARKET

LONDON—Left to itself, the London market would be sound enough. But both continental and provincial business has been unfavorable, and London, as a dumping ground and dealing center, has suffered. Recent failures have been relatively quite unimportant, but there has been much patching up, and several precarious accounts exist.

Shrewd and experienced members of the London stock exchange are not happy. There is more weeding out to be done.

Great interest is aroused by the Indian financial controversy. The big gold balances employed in London may mean that the Indian government reserves are earning interest, but criticisms for a long time past to effect that India's interests are being sacrificed to save those of London bankers have now reached a volume that is insistent. It is held that Indian trade is thereby hampered, and there are demands for a gold currency for India despite evidence that enormous sums of gold are being hoarded by Indian natives, and hoarding would probably increase. For the Indian government, balances of £9,500,000 are lent out in London at present and £16,000,000 of the gold reserve is invested in gold securities here.

The copper situation is affected by international complications and influence of the foreign bourses. But strong support seems to be given and bear attacks resisted with remarkable success. There must be big purchases of copper for armament purposes, owing to the waste of the war, and the trading demands are increasing, so that a decidedly more bullish feeling is prevailing. The tin trade is also disturbed by the international complications, and as regards this metal, the bull position is quite large enough; were it not for this, prices would advance, for the statistical position is favorable.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC

	1912	1911
First week Nov.	\$186,017	\$182,5



## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## DEFENSE OF LI HUNG CHANG TOLD IN HIS DIARY

The accompanying extracts from the diary of Li Hung Chang, the famous Chinese statesman, give his version of the assassination of the Wangs at the close of the Taiping rebellion, an incident which caused the great soldier Gordon to send back to the Emperor of China all the imperial appreciations of victory, with a letter probably unparalleled in Chinese history.

RAILWAY COMPANIES  
STATE GOVERNMENT  
DID NOT KEEP WORD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The delay of the government in fulfilling the pledge made by them in connection with the settlement of the railway strike in August, 1911, was brought before the shareholders in the various companies at the recent half-yearly meetings.

The promise made by the government was as follows: "The government will propose to Parliament next session legislation providing that an increase in the cost of labor due to an improvement of conditions for the staff would be a valid justification for a reasonable general increase of charges within the legal maxima if challenged under the act of 1894."

The chairman pointed out that, relying on the government's pledge, they had, at very great expense, considerably improved the conditions of labor on their systems, and it may be presumed that they will bring pressure to bear on the government to induce them to delay no longer in carrying out their promise.

The railways bill which was introduced in the spring and subsequently hung up, dealt not only with arrangements to enable the companies to recoup themselves for the extra expenditure incurred on the strength of the government promise, but with various other matters as well, and in view of the fact that the companies' hands are tied while all the time their expenses are mounting up, it has been urged that the government should drop the existing bill and introduce a short one giving the companies the required facilities.

It will be interesting, therefore, especially in view of the present glut of legislation, to see what the government will do.

DUNCAN PORTRAIT  
IN COUNTY HALL  
IS BY HOPPNER

(Special to the Monitor)

FORFAR, Scotland—A number of portraits of eminent Scotsmen hang in the county hall at Forfar. One of Admiral Duncan, the hero of the Campdown, is amongst them. This was recently declared to be a fair example of Raeburn's work.

The authorship of this picture had been unnoticed until a member of the county council, who is somewhat wise on matters artistic, gave it as his opinion that no less an artist than Raeburn had painted Lord Campdown.

The present Earl of Campdown hearing of the discussion, pointed out that in a life of his great ancestor, of which he was the author, it is stated that when the admiral reached his home in Forfarshire on Nov. 13, 1797, he received a tremendous welcome, the commissioners of supply of Forfar voted 200 guineas for a piece of plate, and further resolved to ask the admiral to sit to Hoppner for a portrait, which the council desired should hang in the county hall to celebrate his fellow-townsmen's appreciation of the services he had rendered to his country. This accordingly was done, Hoppner, and not the great Scottish artist, receiving the commission for the portrait.

## APPOINTMENT IN INDIA OFFICE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The secretary of state for India has appointed Sir Thomas William Holderness, K. C. S. I., secretary in the revenue department's India office, to be permanent under-secretary of state in succession to the late Sir Richmond Ritchie; and Francis Courtney Drake to be secretary to the revenue department.

This is, apparently, the first time a former member of the Indian civil service has been appointed to the important post of permanent under-secretary at the India office.

Sir Thomas Holderness has had a distinguished career in India. Educated at Cheltenham and Oxford, he passed into the Indian civil service by competition in 1872, and having held several posts in what are now the united provinces, he was transferred to the secretariat of the supreme government, eventually becoming secretary in the department of revenue and agriculture. In 1901 he became head of a corresponding department in the India office. Sir Thomas is also the author of several standard works on Indian affairs, and only lately brought out a revised edition of Sir John Strachey's "India."

## MIKADO HONORS DIPLOMAT

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—Before leaving for Europe, Sir Claud and Lady Macdonald were received in farewell audience by the Japanese Emperor and Empress. Sir Sir Claud Macdonald has recently retired from the post of British ambassador to Tokio.

MANCHESTER SPEECH  
BY LORD ROBERTS IS  
PROTESTED AGAINST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Lord Roberts' Manchester speech formed the subject of a very vigorous protest made at a meeting of the Cheshire Territorial Association by Col. Bromley Davenport, chairman of the association, and financial secretary to the war office under the last Unionist administration.

This, he said, is a time of national disquietude, and who could say upon what unexpected issue the country might not be involved in some gigantic struggle. No fault was to be found with Lord Roberts' warnings, but nothing was to be gained by talking about invasion. A blind optimist may be a source of danger, but a blind pessimist who wilfully bandaged his eyes in order to blind himself to everything that was good was not only a source of mischief but of danger.

Lord Roberts had no doubt been carried away by his enthusiasm for compulsory service when he implied that the territorial force was an acknowledged failure in discipline, numbers, and training. In this he was riding his hobby too far and became guilty of exaggeration as grotesque as the other extremists who declared that the territorial force was as efficient as the regular forces.

Commenting upon the same speech a writer in the Nation alludes to what Lord Roberts says regarding Germany. In this writer's opinion there should be some means of bringing to book a soldier who speaks of a friendly power as Lord Roberts spoke on that occasion of Germany. He desires England to remain a free nation in the same breath that he invites it to come under the yoke of conscription. The writer regards Lord Roberts' proposition in respect to compulsory service as merely foolish, and his way of commending it as merely wicked.

Lord Roberts speaks of war as certain to take place when German forces are assured of "superiority at every point" and discovers that the motto of German foreign policy is that "Germany strikes when Germany's hour has struck." "Germany does not happen to have struck anybody," this article says, "since 1870 and she struck then to secure national unity and put an end to the standing menace of French imperialism. Since then she has remained the most peaceful and the most self-contained, though doubtless not the most sympathetic member of the European family."

"France has absorbed a great part of North Africa, we (England) have created by force a new South African empire. Russia, Italy, and Austria have all conducted aggressive wars or warlike expeditions with large territorial advantages in view. Germany, the target of every cheap dealer in historic splash, is in substance the Germany of 1870 with a great industrial dominion superadded by force of science and commercial enterprise. This is the story over which Lord Roberts scrawls his ignorant libel."

The writer further characterizes the morals as fitter for a wolf pack than for a society of Christian men commended to as excellent policy to the British nation.

## TOWER HAS NEW LIEUTENANT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Frederick Stopford, K. C. M. G., K. C. V. O., C. B., has been appointed to the office of lieutenant of the Tower of London, in the room of Lieutenant General Sir Henry Fane Grant, who has vacated the post.

Sir Frederick Stopford has had a very active career as a soldier. He served with distinction in the Egyptian campaign (1882), the Suakin expedition (1885), and was also in the last South African war. General Stopford was frequently mentioned in despatches, and has been the recipient of many medals and decorations. His last command was the London district, from which he retired three years ago. Sir Frederick is a half-brother of the Earl of Courtown.

## AUSTRIAN SURPLUS EXPECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—In the lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath the minister of finance submitted the estimates for 1912. The total expenditure is set down at 3,137,200,000 kronen, being an increase of 87,900,000 kronen over that of 1911, and the total revenue at 3,137,500,000 kronen, being an increase of 152,400,000 kronen. There is thus a surplus of 300,000 kronen.

## DARLING DOWNS WHEAT RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The acreage under wheat on the Darling Downs this year is believed to be a record.

Historic Document Gives  
Writer's Apologia for the  
Assassination of Wangs  
at End of Taiping Revolt

## DENIES HIS PART

Chinese Statesman Alleges  
That Imperial Officers  
and Cut Down Guests  
Without Any Collusion

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The diary of Li Hung Chang, certain extracts translated from which have just been published in the Observer, in London, contains what may be called the apology of the writer for the assassination of the Wangs, at the close of the Taiping rebellion.

The true history of that incident will perhaps never be known. The assassination, if it was planned by Li Hung Chang, was entirely in accordance with Chinese policy and precedent. Gordon never believed that it was not a cold-blooded murder, and, after his manner, when the rebellion was suppressed and the imperial presents were sent to him, he ordered the procession to turn round and carry the whole lot back again, whilst he wrote the following characteristic epistle to the Emperor:

"Major Gordon receives the approbation of his majesty the Emperor with every gratification, but regrets most sincerely that, owing to the circumstances which occurred since the capture of Soochow, he is unable to receive any mark of his majesty the Emperor's recognition, and therefore respectfully begs his majesty to receive his thanks for his intended kindness and to allow him to decline the same."

## Li Hung Chang Explains

The version of Li Hung Chang, now printed for the first time, is as follows:

"The grievous mistake of his was the accusation that I had treacherously caused the murder of the Wangs upon my own barge. The very truth of this matter is here written for the second time; the first time was in my report to the grand council at the northern capital, made in the year 1866, just before I myself took the field against the Shanghai rebels."

"General Mow Wang told the other Wangs at Soochow that he would not surrender to the imperial forces, but would continue fighting for 10 years. He was killed upon this statement, and Chung Wang sent word to me that he intended to surrender. I immediately informed my own lieutenant, General Ching, and Chung Wang and eight other generals, with their men, surrendered. We were most friendly disposed when the fighting was all over, and it was myself who proposed that we have a feast in celebration. To this Chung Wang, Lah Wang and General Ching quickly assented, and soon the banquet was set on board my private boat."

"In the meantime, General Gordon, who thought he had not been accorded full glory for the complete surrender of the Taipings, moved the 'ever-victorious army' away from Soochow to its old headquarters at Quinsan."

## His Orders Disobeyed

"That was against my orders, and also against the counsel of General Ching, but Gordon claimed there was a large amount of pay due him and his men. This was true, but it was also true that he had not been promised and should not have expected pay until the Soochow army had surrendered. He was feeling ill and was waiting for replies to his memorials sent to the throne. His last memorial, as I knew through See Lund H'en, who wrote it, was very much against me."

## Large Boats Approach

"When the banquet was set and we were in the midst of our joyousness, report was brought me that two large boats had pulled out from the shore and were coming directly to my boat. I went to the near side and looked. It was about the four of the cock (7 p. m.), and I could not discern plainly, but it seemed to me as if Gordon himself captained one of the boats."

"I went back to the feast and told the Wangs I believed Gordon was coming. Ching turned very white and whispered to me that he was afraid—of what, he did not say; but before we—Ching, Lah Wang and myself—had time to reach that end of the boat which was pointed to the shore, imperial officers and soldiers clambered aboard from both sides and began cutting every one they met. They killed Lah Wang by my side, and one fellow stabbed General Ching, but only slightly. An officer was coming toward me with his sword, but he fell to his knees when I raised my hand."

"Ching, Lu Kien, Tu-Kiang, General Tung and myself all succeeded in getting into one of the soldier boats, and the pole-men pushed us to the shore. Immediately I issued orders to all the troops in the city to make an attempt to capture those of the attacking party, but the feeling against the Wangs was so strong that I think but little attempt was made to carry out my orders."

"That night I learned that all the members of the banquet party re-

British Soldier Who Fought for China Against Taipings  
Bitter Against Treachery



Charles Gordon in his dress of general of "the ever victorious army"—This picture is from a photograph taken at the time and has never before been published

PEACE SOCIETY WORK  
IS FELT IN GERMANY

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The German Peace Society, which held its general meeting in Berlin, convened a special meeting in the Charlottenburg town hall for all supporters of the peace movement. The large hall was crowded to the doors long before the commencement, not only members of the society, but all classes of Berlin citizens, including many women, being present.

Herr Alfred Fried, holder of the Nobel peace prize and editor of the excellent magazine Der Friedens-Warte, alluded, in his address, to the Balkan war, the horrors of which he trusted would prove the best propaganda for the international peace movement.

Pastor Nithak-Stahn of the Emperor William Memorial church in Berlin, then spoke, his theme being the motives that prompted opposition to war. His earnest words aroused great enthusiasm among his hearers, as did also those of the next and last speaker, Professor Quide of Munich, who advocated a complete cessation of armaments. It was his conviction that only a general, simultaneous, international disarmament could afford any hope of a permanent world peace.

At the close of the meeting a petition was unanimously signed for the prevention of war. A copy of this document is to be sent to all the states intending to participate in the third Hague peace congress.

The German Peace Society was founded exactly 20 years ago and can look back upon a singularly gratifying career. It met with a good deal of opposition at first, but has gained in time many thousands of adherents. Among the earliest members were Baroness von Suttner, the well-known writer and philanthropist, who is at present giving a series of peace lectures in the United States; Professor Schmidt-Cabanis; Professor Virchow; George von Bunsen, Count Bothmer and the eminent author, Friedrich Spielhagen.

maintaining on board were decapitated and their bodies thrown into the river. Among these were a deep personal friend of mine whom I loved very much, and a young nephew of mine from Wu-Sang.

"I will have Fen Loh (his English secretary) make a translation of this and a number of copies, and if I am asked anything about this in England this true statement will be the answer."

This story was written in case when he reached England he should be asked to explain his conduct. Apparently the whole incident had then passed out of men's minds, and two weeks after leaving he wrote, on board an Atlantic liner, "Only Gladstone mentioned Gordon to me in England. I guess most people have forgotten him."

Gordon had a habit of effacing himself. There never was a man who strove less for a place in the sun. When, however, the trouble in the Sudan came, it was to the man who had dealt so faithfully with Zehbeh as with Li Hung Chang that the government turned, and Gordon went back to the Sudan, to attempt to rectify the blunders which had taken place in his absence.

DIVISION OF TURKEY  
IS URGED IN GREECE

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece—It goes without saying that the principal topic of conversation is the war, and that the papers contain little else but news from the front.

Referring to the situation the Hestia, a semi-official journal, maintains that European Turkey must be divided up among the peoples who live in it. This work it is the duty of the Balkan states to carry out, for, the journal points out, they have been the means of bringing to an end the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing under Turkish government.

It is maintained also that the great powers will owe a debt of gratitude to the Balkan states for having solved for them the difficulties of the eastern question.

Referring to the question of the intervention of these powers, the Hestia points out that this will not be necessary beyond giving their sanction to the final stage of the present conflict when the Turks will be removed from Europe. The Hestia also emphasizes the benefits which will accrue to the Turkish inhabitants of the Balkans under the new regime.

Greeks Seize Steamer  
Carrying Coal Cargo

(Special to the Monitor)

SMYRNA, Greece—The French steamer Senegal was stopped by Greek torpedo boat destroyers and searched on her way from Constantinople to Smyrna. The Greek war vessels were cruising close to the entrance to the Dardanelles. A steamer cruising under the Belgian flag and carrying a cargo of coal has also been seized by the Greek fleet.

Holland Sends Warship  
to Turkish Capital

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland—It is announced that the Dutch battleship Gelderland is on its way to Constantinople, there to protect the interests of the Dutch residents.

Turkey Will Withdraw  
From Western Azerbaijan

(Special to the Monitor)

TEHERAN, Persia—The Persian government have received a notification from the Porte that it intends to withdraw the Turkish troops from the contested area in western Azerbaijan on condition that an amnesty is granted for the population which occupy the districts; that no other foreign troops shall take the places of the Turkish forces, and that the property and persons of Turkish nationals in those districts shall be protected by the Persian government.

Isle of Man Issues  
Neutrality Proclamation

(Special to the Monitor)

1. OUGLAS, Isle of Man—In virtue of the separate constitution and government of the Isle of Man, the Lieutenant-Governor, Lord Raglan, has issued a proclamation of neutrality in connection with the war between Turkey and the Balkan states. The usual warnings against illegal enlistment, illegal shipbuilding and illegal expeditions are contained in the proclamation, the terms of which the officers of the customs and the civil and military officers within the island are directed to enforce.

PRINTING TRADES  
WANT FAIR WAGE  
POINT ENFORCED

(Special to the Monitor)

DONDON—At the Memorial hall, Farrington street, a meeting was held by the printing and kindred trades in London to protest against the way in which the stationery office ignored the "fair wages" resolution. The meeting decided to call on the premier to prevent the awarding of printing contracts to firms which refused to recognize the hours prevailing among good employers.

Mr. McAra said that it was for the trade to resolve that all government printing work must be given to those firms which granted the 50 hours. The printing trade was, he said, in the position of a man who had won a victory, but from whom the fruits of victory were withheld.

T. E. Naylor moved a resolution providing that if an unsatisfactory reply were received from Mr. Asquith, a deputation should wait on the parliamentary Labor party with the request that the adjournment of the House should be moved in order that the question might be discussed.

## BOHEMIANS THANK LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Dr. Karel Gros, mayor of Prague, has written to the corporation of London, expressing his thanks in the name of Bohemia for the recent hospitable reception of the Prague delegates. The Prague council has voted 2000 Austrian crowns towards the Mansion house party.

He was afraid to say he could name quite half a dozen industries where the same thing was happening. British supremacy depended on the appreciation of British manufacturers of scientific discovery.

OPEN HAND HELD OUT  
TO GREAT DOMINIONS  
IN EMPIRE DEFENSE

Secretary for the Colonies  
Says That Whole of Great  
Britain's Secret Policy Was  
Explained to Canada

## NAVY IS QUESTION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—L. Harcourt, M. P., secretary for the colonies, presided over a conference of young Liberals at the Waterfoot Liberal Club in Lancashire. In the course of his speech he referred especially to the navy and to the question of the cooperation of the dominions with the mother country.

He explained that the dominions were now asking that they might be allowed to contribute their quota to a joint need and a common responsibility. Referring to the recent visit of the prime minister of Canada and his colleagues, he said that they had come to look carefully into the situation and to ascertain British needs in naval affairs.

They had come, he declared, to enter into close and confidential relations with the imperial cabinet. They were given, in confidence, all the information at the disposal of the government. The whole of the foreign policy and naval and military tactics and position of Great Britain were explained to them in secrecy. Although it was not for him to anticipate any disclosures the cabinet ministers might make, he was nevertheless convinced that they would spare no effort to provide such assistance and support as might seem necessary.

Mr. Harcourt referred also to the increased desire for greater consultation and cooperation on the part of Canadian ministers, and he declared that he could see no reason why the governments of all the dominions should not be given a larger share in the executive direction of matters of defence and in personal consultation and cooperation with individual British ministers whose duty it was to frame a policy in England.

Mr. Harcourt stated also that he would be glad to see a more continuous representation of dominion ministers, if they wished it, upon the committee of imperial defence. The door of fellowship and friendship was always open to them, and they would all be glad if a member of these cabinets could be annually in London. It was not necessary to have the formality of an imperial conference to maintain the continuity of imperial defence.

## H. HAWKER IN RECORD FLIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—H. Hawker accomplished a splendid flight on his Sopwith biplane at Brooklands, remaining in the air for nearly 8½ hours, which constitutes a new British record for duration. Mr. Hawker's flight was in competition for the British Empire Michelin Duration cup, value £500.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## MODERN PROLETARIATS AND THEIR WAYS

ONE of the characteristics of modern investigation is the method of first hand observation—that is, where men instead of looking on from the outside or taking what others report to them, go themselves into the ranks of workers—and also of non-workers—to find out for themselves "how the other half live." Sometimes women who are interested in helping other women do this same thing—go into factories to work on even terms with the girls there or into a home as a domestic helper, in order to learn what the problems really are. Lately in one of the Boston shops a woman who was teaching salesmanship went into a store to give an exhibition of her methods. She worked regularly with the other saleswomen, not only to show them her ideas of their duties but also to learn how her own theories worked in actual practice of the rush hour or of the long day of patience with troublesome demands from across the counter. This willingness to take upon oneself the burdens of others is apparently a modern idea. It shows how truly the democratic ideal of brotherhood is growing. People long to help shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, not merely to offer advice or money, "de haut en bas."

One form which this kind of sociological investigation takes is to turn one's self out into the world without a cent and proceed to prove that the penniless man can make his way. Sometimes the experimenter merely stays in the city or town and works out his daily task right where he is. Sometimes he takes the road, as the saying is, and tramps. He passes from house to house, asking for odd bits of work in return for shelter and food. Sometimes the wanderer does this not to learn about the needs of the proletariat so much as to investigate human nature for himself when it is entirely off guard. For of course no one is at pains to attitudinize before the tramp at the door, and many a good bit of writing nowadays comes from the pen of men who have actually wandered through money, merely depending on the humanity and kindness of the country or town folk among whom he passes—but always "working their way."

Some one lately sent out a notice to readers of a farm paper to look out for a delightful literary man—poet and writer—who was traveling the region through in this dusty, wayworn guise. The farmers were warned that they might entertain an angel unawares. If

they did not take pains to draw out their chance guest he might pass from their ken without opening his stores of sweetness and light. But for those who received him on a basis of frank humanity and hospitality he would prove better than picture books or traveling shows as amusement for the whole family. So the farmer who might otherwise send the petitioner for work along without more heed than perhaps the proffer of food—for few will refuse a hungry man food—would be more on the alert. He would pass the time of day in a careless fashion and wait to see if pearls of wisdom or diamonds of wit came dropping from the lips of his shabby guest.

One writer telling of such experiences—and they bear the stamp of actuality—said that at one home his hosts liked him so much and were so kind to him, and their life was so sweet to him, that he found it very hard to leave them. They urged him to take up his life with them permanently, working on the farm for good wages; and after a few weeks he had to slip away at night. But his experience would indicate that no one who loves to work and knows how to make himself companionable need complain of being "out of a job," if he will only start bravely out to find it.

## TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR SKEAT

AMONG the public services of Professor Skeat to the English language, and to the present and future students of that language, the greatest is his work for the regulation and simplification of English spelling, in the opinion of a correspondent of the New York Post. He knew English in all its changes, from the oldest English or Anglo-Saxon times down. He was of the few Englishmen who could read the whole English language. He had no illusions about the "spelling of Shakespeare" or the spelling of Shaw. He knew Chaucer and he knew Cheterton, each a child of his age, spelling and other fancies included. What he sought was truth, accuracy, uniformity, convenience; and, therefore, as a student of English, as an editor of English literature, and especially as an etymologist, he repeatedly recommended and urged the regulation of English spelling.

Of course, well-informed persons know, or ought to know, continues this writer, that the whole group of philologists, with the philologists in English at the fore, are unanimous in the opinion that the English spelling, alone of all human inventions, ought not to be kept forever exempt from any improvement; but the ways of improvement and the times and seasons thereof, are, as Professor Skeat knew, subject to debate and to conjecture, and will so remain until a larger body of educated opinion is arrayed on the side of progress. To that end Professor Skeat ceased not to write letters, articles, chapters in books bearing on this subject. On the formation of the Simplified Spelling Society he became its president. Later he retired from the

presidency in favor of Professor Murray, the Regius professor of Greek in Oxford University, and became one of the vice-presidents, continuing as a member of the executive committee. The rules of English etymology and lexicography and the nature of spelling and printed forms, are established beyond any chance of overthrow; and the work to which Professor Skeat and Dr. Furnivall devoted themselves is continued by a group of scholars. At their head Sir James A. H. Murray is now guiding into port the great Oxford English dictionary, fraught with the gathered harvest of a thousand years of Anglo-Saxon thought and action.

## Young Ideas

A teacher in a suburban school rejoices in the progress of her class in English. She has at least the reassurance of finding her pupils all on the alert to find out what happens next in the "Merchant of Venice," and the pieces of written English which they turn in are by no means creditable to high school boys and girls. But for all that the life of the high school teacher of English is not only a busy but a merry one when it comes to reading the themes or examination papers. She had begged the children not to write so often "a friend of mine," but sometimes to use the comrade's name. So in giving account of what he had learned about things not to do in his struggle for elegant English one had wrote: "Don't say me and my friend, say me and John Smith or something like that." The children were asked to name several of Shakespeare's plays and the list included "The End of the Bridge," "The Chocolate Soldier," "The Girl of the Golden West" and Julia Marlowe.

## "Once-Upon-a-Time"

Introducing a book of stories called "Once Upon a Time," by a friend of his, Dr. Van Dyke has written a charming preface in which a child asks him when was "once-upon-a-time" and then she herself proceeds to explain that once-upon-a-time does not mean now, or yesterday, or tomorrow, or long ago, or after-a-great-while. It means something that has no milestones and no boundaries.

"Once-upon-a-time is when a palace is built while you blow a whistle, when a bean stalk grows up to the sky while you are putting the seed into the ground, when you step on one end of a rug in New York and off the other end in Damascus. Once-upon-a-time is when birds and flowers tell you what they mean before you have ever studied their history or their language. Once-upon-a-time is when you dream things that bring you beautiful messages from a far country. Once-upon-a-time is when all the fairy tales happen. In every country, no matter whether it is new or old, and in every life, no matter whether it is grand or simple, if we will only have it so, we can hear and see beautiful things in Once-upon-a-time."

## Business His Recreation

Robert S. Smith, one of the successful men of New York, began his career with a capital of \$3.75. Some of the secrets of his success lie in the following bits of his philosophy of work expressed in the New York Sun:

How long should a man's working day be? Life isn't made up of working days. Life for the right kind of man is all work. By work he means concentration on a subject worth while. If a man loves his work 18 hours is none too long for him to stay at it.

Business is the worst thing in the world for a man who doesn't like it. If a man wants to retire after he has made money in business, that man has probably never been in the right business. For as a man goes on his business appeals to him more and more. Business then is his recreation. . . . Of hardship in success there is none.

Out of a tuft a little lark  
Went higher up than I could mark—  
To sing aloft in golden light  
His song from blue air out of sight.  
—John Masfield.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Knots in History

Did you ever stop to think what a wonderful part in the history of the world this simple tying of knots has played? Of course, you remember the most famous knot of all, the Gordian knot, and how Alexander untied it with his sword.

But older even than that, but not so well known, is the story related by Herodotus to the effect that Darius, in crossing the Isthr on his Scythian expedition, left with the Greeks appointed to guard the bridge a thong with a number of knots in it. One was to be undone each day. If Darius did not return before the last knot was undone the forces were to tear down the bridge and depart.

Then knots have been used as a language. The "gulu" of the Incas of Peru consists of a number of things hanging from a top band, the meaning depending on the color of the thong and the number of knots tied in it and their order of arrangement.

Along in the middle ages witnesses to a document were known as notaries (knot-tiers), because it was then the usage that when they signed their name they should also tie a knot in the string that was attached to the document.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

### - Picture Puzzle

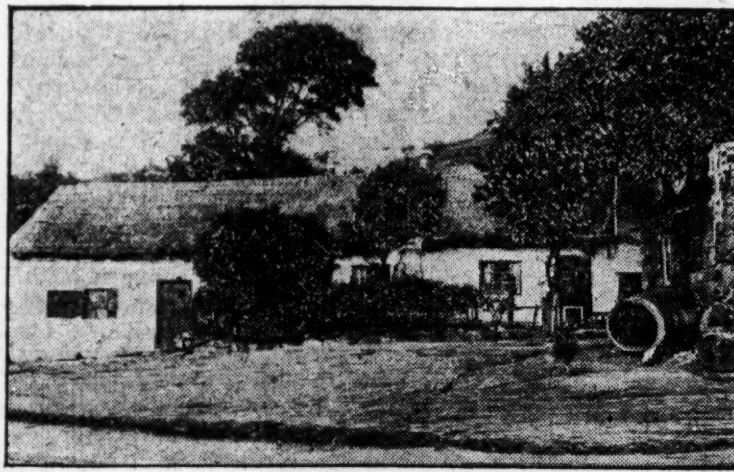


What kind of oil?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE  
Baldwin.

The good can never be unfortunate.—Grainger.

## SMITHY PRINCE MADE FAMOUS



(Reproduced by permission of Mr. Bevan, Heswall)  
SHOP BUILT IN 1604 AT HESWALL, ENG.

THE Old Smithy at Heswall, England, was built in 1604, and has been in the present family more than 200 years. It is famous owing to the fact that William, Prince of Orange, had his horse shod there, when he was on his way to the battle of the Boyne. The centuries which have passed since the old smithy saw those stirring times have wrought small changes in its outward appearance. It stands much as it did on that eventful 1st of July, 1690, save that the trees have grown up around it and that its roof of thatch has been repaired, added to or renewed from time to time. The interior remains untouched.

## SPEAKING THE TRUTH

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MORTAL existence presents many phases of self-deception, each bearing fruit after its kind and each dangerous in proportion to its subtlety. One of the most insidious of these delusions is that sense which appeals to human sympathy under the form of self-pity, which poses as a martyr, and feels much aggrieved when it fails to receive the commiseration it desires. He who is under the illusion of this false sense generally looks to every one with whom he comes in contact for the counter-part of his woes, and seems most comfortable and happy when he has succeeded in awakening response in another consciousness to his own disturbed state of thought. To speak the truth to this subtle form of error is not easy, for material sense would rather give the sympathy which is craved.

The common belief in the reality and

lawfulness of suffering has perverted the meaning of the term sympathy until it has almost come to mean a fellow-feeling only with the sorrows of another; but the poet has expressed the truest meaning in the lines:

"Far wiser he, whose sympathetic mind  
Exults in all the good of all mankind."  
It is this nobler concept of sympathy that should inspire every one who is truly desirous of helping his fellowman.

Mary Baker Eddy has written in Science and Health, the Christian Science text-book (p. 421): "It is no more Christianly scientific to see disease than it is to experience it." Hence the necessity for constant watchfulness in the realm of thought against the perversion of the truth through the channels of self-pity. Believing and expressing what is false about one's self or about others can only result in the multiplication of error and it is a violation of the Scriptural injunction: "Speak ye every man the truth to his neighbor." This can always be done, even when it is wisest to refrain from a verbal speech for it is always possible to speak the truth in the heart.

The longing for personal happiness and the regard for one's own interests, qualities which are universal and natural, are not incompatible with the truth of being so long as the state of thought does not degenerate into a self-love which is indulged at the expense and to the injury of others. Before we can love our neighbor in the right way we must learn to love ourselves in the right way, otherwise our neighbor is not being benefited by our obedience to the second great commandment.

He who is actuated by a proper self-knowledge will recognize only the image and likeness of God in himself and his fellowman. He refuses to accept the false concept of himself or of another as sick, sinful or limited in any way. Instead of expending a useless pity that adds to another's seeming ills, he will speak the truth that sets the captive free. He does not say, "I am sorry for you," but he says, "Be of good cheer, evil has no dominion over you, for you are God's perfect child." He convinces the sufferer

## A Picture

I've a little picture—  
Artist? No one knows—  
Just a winding country road  
Where a glad wind blows;  
With a bit of forest,  
Cool and green and still,  
Set against a mocking sky,  
Rose and daffodil.

There's a brook that dances  
Underneath a bridge;  
There's a wood-thrush singing  
Somewhere up the ridge.  
All the wind is honey-sweet  
With the wild sweet clover.  
'Tis the place to pause and dream  
All your old dreams over.

Oh, I wish that artist  
Somehow could be told  
Of the happiness he's hid  
In his skies of gold;  
Could but know the joy it is  
Just to drop your load,  
And to go a-wandering  
Up his forest road.  
—Alice E. Allen in Scribners.

## Order of the Bath Ceremony Revived

The chancery of the order of the Bath has issued an official announcement, says one writing from London, to the effect that the King has been graciously pleased to approve that Henry VII.'s chapel in Westminster abbey, which in former times was devoted to ceremonies in connection with the most honorable order of the Bath, shall again be brought into use for the purpose of the order, and that the banners showing the heraldic achievements of knights grand cross in order of seniority shall be placed in the chapel and stalls assigned to their owners. It is further announced that in the course of next year, a ceremony will be held in Westminster abbey at which the sovereign and the grand master of the order will be present. This ceremony will necessarily be in the nature of a revival for, since 1812, there has been neither installation of a knight nor ceremony of any kind connected with the order held in the chapel.

## Lily and the Pine

I found a lily near my door . . .  
And her pure-hearted perfectness  
My heart did bless.

I saw high up the mountain cold  
A pine a hundred winters old;  
For his strong-hearted patience there  
I breathed a prayer.  
—Theodore C. Williams.

## SOME HOMERIC DESCRIPTIONS

Short studies in Greek literature

THERE are many descriptive bits in Homer's "Iliad" which tell the reader what the manners, customs, and costumes of the day were like. Juno's chariot probably outshines the splendors of the usual car of the period and testifies to the rich imagination of the poet:

Juno  
Her coursers gold-caparison'd prepar'd  
Impatient. Hebe to the chariot rolled  
The brazen wheels and joined them to  
The smooth  
Steel axle; twice four spokes divided  
each,  
Shot from the center to the verge! The  
verge  
Was gold by fellies of eternal brass  
Guarded, a dazzling show! The shining  
naves  
Were silver; silver cords and cords of  
gold  
The seat upbore; two crescents blazed in  
front.  
The pole was argent all, to which she  
bound  
The golden yoke, with its appendant  
charge  
Inserted, braces, straps and bands of  
gold.

Elsewhere we see Juno preparing herself to sally forth in glory:  
She passed the comb through her ambrosial hair,  
And braided her bright locks, profusely  
poured

From her immortal brows; with golden  
studs  
She made her gorgeous mantle fast  
before,  
Ethereal texture, labor of the hands  
Of Pallas, beautified with various art,  
And braced it with a zone fringed all  
around.

A hundredfold; her pendants triple  
gemmed,  
Of liquid luster, in her ears she hung.  
And covered all her glories with a veil  
Sunbright, new woven, bound to her fair  
feet  
Her small and shapely sandals. Thus  
attir'd  
In all her ornaments, she issued forth.  
When Achilles, though refusing him-  
self to go into the field, lends his arms  
to his friend Patroclus, they are thus de-  
scribed. Achilles is called Acaides from  
his ancestor.

Then put Patroclus on his radiant arms  
Around his legs his polished greaves he  
clashed,  
With argent studs secured; the hauberk  
rich  
Star spangled of Acaides the swift  
Braaced to his bosom; slung his brazer  
sword  
With silver haft adorned and his broad  
shield;  
Adjusted to his gallant brows his casque  
Hair crested, waving terribly aloft,  
And with two spears well chosen, filled  
his grasp.  
Of all Achilles' arms, his spear alone  
He took not; that huge beam of bulk  
and length  
Enormous, none, Acaides except  
In all Achaia's host had power to wield

## Punctuation

Returning from school the other afternoon, a little girl informed her mother that she had learned how to "punctuate." "Well, dear," said her mother, "and how is it done?" "Why, when you write 'Hark!' you put a hat-pin after it; and when you ask a question you put a button-hook." —Lippincott.

If you could convince a  
man that he does wrong, do right.  
But do not care to convince him.  
Men will believe what they see. Let  
them see.—Thoreau.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, November 14, 1912

### Coming Congress Session and Tariff Revision

CERTAIN facts have now become known respecting tariff revision probabilities. A great majority of the Democratic leaders, it is deemed certain, will favor the calling of an extra session, to assemble, perhaps, as early as April 28, 1913. The Sixty-second Congress, which came into existence on March 4, 1911, expires by limitation on March 4 next. Nearly two months, therefore, would elapse, between the close of the next session and the beginning of a special session, in case one should be called. It is pretty generally understood that a very considerable number of leading Democrats, in private and public life, stand opposed to the extra session idea. These, according to a Washington correspondent, "feel that a special tariff session would disturb business," but they hesitate to take an open position on the question lest they might be charged with attempting to influence the party to disregard its platform pledges. On the other hand, the impression prevails that while President-elect Wilson is personally averse to a special session he will accede to the wishes of the political leaders in his party.

The pressure for an extra session, it seems, finds its motive largely in a desire on the part of the tariff revisionists to have legislation of this character over with as quickly as possible. This was the motive that prompted Mr. Taft and his advisers four years ago. The Payne-Aldrich bill was put through in extra session a few months after the inauguration, it is true, but neither Mr. Taft nor his party has heard the last of it yet. It would have been wiser had the Republican President and his friends contented themselves with constructing in regular session a commission system that later would have aided in the carrying on of intelligent, skilful, equitable and satisfactory revision. Time shall decide whether it would not be wiser now for Mr. Wilson and his friends to avoid haste in their effort to correct the Payne-Aldrich mistakes and to go about the whole matter systematically and deliberately. One thing is very certain, partisanship can never frame or pass a tariff measure that will give more than partisan satisfaction. If Mr. Wilson's administration is going to enact a tariff law that will stand, it will have to be a law framed upon information obtained by a non-partisan body.

The House of Representatives is at present Democratic, and it is in a position to do a great service for the incoming administration. If it will pass a bill providing for the formation of a permanent, non-partisan tariff commission, the Senate will in all probability concur and President Taft will doubtless affix his signature to the measure. This commission could be organized in a manner entirely satisfactory to the incoming administration, it could enter upon its duties at once, and it could report its findings and its recommendations to the first regular session of the Sixty-third Congress, a year hence. By following this procedure the Democracy would be able to keep its platform tariff pledge in letter and spirit, the country would breathe freer in the conviction that at last the tariff was being lifted out of politics, and the new President would be relieved from embarrassments and entanglements such as were forced undeservedly and unfairly upon his predecessor.

### Open Play in Football

JUST how the Romans played football in Britannia during their occupation of that island is not known, but judging from our knowledge of their ways in general, they must have been the originators of the close formation and wedge system in vogue on the American gridiron until quite recently. Football has been played in a variety of ways through the centuries, it is played in at least three distinct ways now. The regular English soccer game is played in accordance with the rules adopted by the Football Association of England in 1863, with minor changes. The Rugby game, proper, is played under rules especially drawn to meet the requirements of the students of that school. The American Rugby, though based largely upon the Rugby rules, is a departure from them in several important particulars. These two are, strictly speaking, the college games; association football is primarily a kicking game. When first introduced in the United States, and for some time afterward, the Rugby system was adhered to, but as time went on the American game seemed to demand changes, and these were introduced gradually and until the American game differed almost as widely from the Rugby as the Rugby differed from the association. As played in the United States for a number of years until recently points were scored in three ways. Touching the ball down behind the opponents' goal line counted four points. The privilege of a place kick for goal from a point in the field straight out from the touchdown went with this. Five points were scored by a "drop" kick of goal from the field, and two more from a "safety" touchdown. Changes have been made in all these. The touchdown now counts six points, the goal from touchdown one point, the goal from field three points, and the safety touchdown two points. Two halves of forty-five minutes, with a rest of ten minutes between, constituted full playing time. The periods are now four of fifteen minutes each, with intermission of fifteen minutes between second and third. The forward line consisted of the center who put the ball in play by snapping it back between his feet; a guard on each side with duties indicated by the name, a tackle next to each guard, who in defensive play broke through the opposing line to seize the player having the ball, and two end men freer in action. Behind the quarterback were two halfbacks and a fullback, reinforced by a guard, who did most of the running with the ball. Here was where the wedge play developed on the one side, to be met by close formation and mass play on the other, and here is where the encounters took place that became so severe as to call for a change in the conduct of the game.

This change, which provides what is known as open play, departs radically from the close formation, mass, rough-and-tumble method that caused so much dissatisfaction, but it is only along the lines of a return to the open system that was generally practised in the early nineties. It gives more freedom and opportunity to individual effort. The center, on the one hand, is not flanked by closely-formed men who simply become a human barrier and depend

upon main strength rather than on intelligence, skill and tactics. Because the player with the ball is now privileged to throw the ball forward, and to break through the defense at any point, the latter must necessarily spread out, and this, in turn makes wedging on the offensive side unnecessary. There is less interfering, pulling and hauling, and more regard for tactical work. To the spectator the contest appears to be more of a game and less of a scramble. Because of rules which minimize greatly the force of personal contact, and tend to develop quickness of eye and alertness of limb, serious collisions and falls are much rarer. The open play gives the slightly built athlete equal advantages with the heavyweights; under it there is equalization and a strong flavor of the square deal, and all this has given the game a fresh hold upon popularity.

TIME was when American interests in Turkey were not so viewed at St. Petersburg as to make probable any proffer of aid from Russia at a time like the present. But now department of state officials are facing the unprecedented situation of having both Great Britain and Russia ready to assume responsibility for protecting life and property of citizens of the United States resident in those regions of Turkey where those nations have ways of exerting moral or physical power. One of the most experienced of American diplomats, Mr. Rockhill, now represents his country at Constantinople. He is competent to advise Washington wisely as to the course to be pursued in dealing with this Anglo-Russian offer. Happily the conduct of most Americans resident within the Turkish empire has been so unselfish and uplifting in its character that from all the combatants in this struggle the aliens are likely to receive exceptionally considerate treatment, unless the anti-Christian war cry is raised by fanatical Moslems and providing the hordes of defeated and desperate soldiers do not get out of hand.

The two fleet and powerful ships of the American navy that steamed away on the 12th instant for service of such sort as may seem necessary later are ordered not to Constantinople but to Smyrna and Beirut, where there are especially deserving interests to be safeguarded and no fleet of foreign vessels, as at Constantinople, is ready to give aid should violence threaten.

Since 1898, when American interests in the Pacific became more tangible, Washington officials have reduced American naval representation in Mediterranean waters. Wise or unwise as this policy may have been in the near past, certainly recent marked changes of the European, Asiatic and African situations as they have to do with the inland sea that has Gibraltar for its western entrance and the Suez for its eastern exit, now make it obvious that the United States should be more worthily represented. National self-respect and the just claims of Americans resident in southern Europe, western Asia and northern Africa seem to make the policy necessary.

### Clean Advertising

PROF. TALCOTT WILLIAMS of the Columbia University school of journalism, in his talk on advertising ethics just given before the Sphinx Club of the metropolis, testified to recent careful comparison of present day journalism with that of a generation ago, having in mind advertising ethics. Scrutiny of the columns shows a striking gain in decency and honesty. That most of the improvement has come within a decade was the assertion of another expert onlooker whose journalistic experience has made him a competent witness, especially of conditions in New York city.

That there has been a decided uplift of both theory and practice respecting solicitation and acceptance of advertisements, few informed men would dispute if there were to be a national poll of those competent to testify. Nor would there be much if any dissent from Professor Williams' contention that such improvement as has been registered is due mainly to forces working within rather than without the journalistic fold. Just because it has been a movement from within rather than from without has it gone as far as it has. But because this is so, why deprecate any action by society at large aiding in the process?

Speakers at the Sphinx Club banquet hardly did justice, in our opinion, to the value of federal and state legislation intended to aid in the process of raising advertising standards. Back of the organized group of advertising men pledged to put an end to false and vulgar forms of advertising and merchandising must stand public opinion and the law which society has framed penalizing offenders.

Journalists of the older generation, facing contemporary problems of the calling, are prone to make a fetish of liberty and to deride social action in connection with their business; whereas the fact is, as Jane Addams has pointed out in a recent number of the Survey, the next great task of the American democracy is to study the application to the business of publicity of ideals of justice, truth, honor and social service that are being insisted upon in every other sphere of national life.

A CAMPAIGN for investigation of the economy and efficiency of administration of government by the commonwealth of Massachusetts began when Speaker Walker carried through his budget system scheme. With the coming of Governor Foss to power another and more inclusive proposition was presented to the public and to legislators, and being backed by public opinion, the law establishing an economy commission went through at the last session of the General Court. Bidding his time Governor Foss has deferred nomination of commissioners until the present hour. If his nominees pass the gauntlet of approval by the council, then the state soon will have busy at work a group of three men, one of them the state auditor, and all intent on a job that when done, if done well, must reduce administrative costs in the vast business carried on by the state. This in turn of course means lowered taxes.

On its own initiative and also subject to the call of the Governor, the Legislature and important legislative committees, this permanent commission on economy and efficiency will make special investigations when need for light on specific issues is felt by the executive or by lawmakers. In the field of the state this new body with semi-judicial and semi-administrative functions will do what the finance commission has done and still is doing for the city of Boston.

In addition to responses to what might be called emergency

### American Interests in Turkey

calls, the commissioners will find their normal duties and responsibilities in examination of all claims for legislative appropriations made by state institutions. The Legislature, in making up the annual budget, and the Governor, in approving or vetoing general and specific measures, will have the counsel of this advisory board. Moreover, upon this commission will devolve general supervision of the financial policy of the state, so far as it has to do with reorganization of methods of administration, coordination or elimination of departments, classification of employees, determination of wage and salary scales and similar details.

In short, the state for the first time is to have at its disposal data bearing upon the cost and the results of administration of agencies for which great sums are voted annually to make possible and concrete the evolving social policy of the people. Nor is the scheme without adequate power. Care has been taken to give the commission authority of inquisition as to facts that verges on the drastic, but it also reflects the present popular mood. Opposed by astute, powerful interests that prefer darkness rather than light, the American democracy today, even in the chief seats of former resistance to official invasion of private rights, now gladly bestows on state officials powers that eighteenth century Americans would have sacrificed life rather than grant.

PRECISELY because responsibility and power centered in Canalejas, as with so many other statesmen, had modified the extreme radicalism of his youth and his first years in politics, he has had a truncated career, and fallen at the hands of

This anach-Caliban  
Whose Judas hands betray while they embrace—  
This fool-fiend masked as man,  
Whose black, blood-madness, ravening and blind  
Would make the assassin's code a law for all mankind.

But from this new victimization, as from that of Stolypin and the long list of those who fell earlier, the only lesson coming to the discerning onlooker is, that with each similar act of license the condition of seekers after liberty grows worse than it was before.

Whether agnostic secularist or superstitious clerical aroused the hatred that ended the Spanish prime minister's career, the result will be the same. A revolt of the conscience of the Spanish people will carry the nation a long way on toward the genuine liberalism for which both the fallen premier and the brave young monarch were working hand in hand. But the first and the immediate effect of the assassination will be to make more difficult the efforts of those persons who, knowing the need of national reforms, labor to secure them in legal ways. Authority, wherever centered, instinctively hardens and becomes relentless when thus attacked.

The worst indictment possible of a statesman is to have it said of him, "what he is, he was; what he was, he is." The dangerous conservative is the man of whom it can be said, as it was of the second Pitt: "He never grew; he was cast." Canalejas had toned down his ardent liberalism under the pressure of facts that could not be budged now. But he had not betrayed his idealism, only made it practical in its form, which is the supreme test of statesmanship of the type of Cavour and Lincoln. To the anarchist such compromise with social conditions, such patience in gaining ends, such recognition of legitimate differences of opinion due to differing personal experiences, and such determination to take half a loaf where a whole one cannot be had seems treasonable. Hence he is for extinction of the practical idealist. A fanatic himself, the anarchist puts an end to a genuine liberal because the latter declines to be a violent radical. Were the result not so tragic it would be sardonically humorous, and rendered none the less so by the anarchist's protests that his own gospel of violence shall not be valid when his own deeds are being socially punished.

NOT from France, not from England, not from Kansas, but from Germany comes the latest move for a radical innovation in male attire. The proposition is more progressive than any that ever came out of California or Oregon or Illinois. It is doubtful if even the Massachusetts progressives would stand for it, for what it aims at is the abolition from man's apparel of the waistcoat, the trousers, the hat and the collar. For these the reformers would substitute smock or blouse suits such as the stage Romans wear when Antony is delivering his oration; knee breeches would be permissible for evening; the blouse would take the place of the shirt, and, therefore, no collars would be necessary, and the hair would be a sufficient covering for the head. Regarding this platform from the standpoint of late in July or early in August, it seems for the time being too good to be true; regarding it, however, from the standpoint of late in December or early in January it appears to be lacking in some essential particulars.

Nothing need be said of the spectacle that a man would present in a smock or blouse, hatless and collarless, say, on a downtown street, on the stock exchange, in any of his usual vocations, because it speaks to the imagination for itself; but think of a whole community of men running around in such trim as this, trying to do business, to put through deals, to borrow money at the bank, to sell goods, to argue cases in court, to act the part of prominent citizens or to hold offices of honor and responsibility! It seems too much. And it is doubtful if the evening dress of smock and knee breeches would help matters. If the head of the family should come to the table now in attire of this kind, the rest of the family would leave by the nearest door and return only with the police.

However, let us not be too sure. Over in Germany they are said to be adopting the new style little by little. Many have dropped the collar; many more have dropped the trousers and taken to the knee breeches, and they say that they never felt more comfortable in their lives. Some have discarded the hat. Only the more extremely progressive have taken to the full uniform, but cautious observers say that nothing can stop the onward sweep of the reform. Men, they point out, are everywhere chafing under the tyranny of clothes. The disposition on all sides is to shed things. It takes too long to dress and undress. One has too much on when one is dressed. Underthings and overthings, and waistcoats, and sweaters and coats and overcoats and topcoats, contribute toward making the average man at certain seasons simply a bundle of textiles.

There seems to be real reason for this reform. But let it come in instalments. Let it be broken to us gently. If possible let it be inaugurated in midsummer and on the seashore. This will give men in general a chance to think about it.

### Anarchy's Folly

### Latest Attack Upon Male Attire

### Economy and Efficiency Commission